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OLMAN'S RURAL WORLD.

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE, ETC.

OLDEST AGRICULTURAL AND LIVE STOCK JOURNAL IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

Sixty-Seventh Year.

ST. LOUIS, MO., NOVEMBER 26, 1914.

Volume LXVII. No. 48.



WHAT OUR READERS THINK & DO

KENTUCKY NOTES.

Editor, Rural World:—We have had some very good working weather as far as we farmers are concerned. The boys have been very busy. At last the day came when we were ready to stanchion our cows. We concreted the floor for this purpose. We ordered eight stanchions of modern make and 12 cows are established in their new quarters. Four of the stalls are fixed in the old way, but I think we will change to the new way soon

for the four. We had no trouble in placing the cows. The boys had some nice alfalfa hay put in the mangers and it was no trouble to close the stanchions and the cows were soon fastened securely in their places. Of course, we kiddies (?) all went to the barn to see the wonder. I like the improvement very much.

We are not feeding the silage as yet as we have so much nice sweet clover. We may not feed silage till the first of December.

Sweet clover is everywhere, in the garden as well, as I had sown it there to make some tests. The sweet clover is in the strawberry patch, as I told you it would be, and I am expecting delicious berries in the spring. I shall also mulch a little with straw some time soon. We have just bought a straw stack and the boys made four loads and there are more loads to make, so you see our cows will have good bedding. I like a nice lot of straw for stock bedding and would rather buy the straw than to do without. The land will get the straw by and by with the stable offal added. We are now planning for a nice corn field for next year's silage.

It is raining (Nov. 17). Well, we need the rain for water purposes though we had hoped for a few more nice days for special work. How glad I am those cows are under good shelter. There is a nice lot of sweet clover and alfalfa hay over their heads as well as straw.

Hogs are up for fattening. Corn is going at a rapid rate. Fresh pork has been enjoyed by us for two weeks past. More to come soon.

Turkeys were bringing 12 cents a pound. We had none to offer this season. I am not in it on turkeys. We have neighbors too close to make turkey raising advisable.

Friends, are you sowing any sweet clover this season? Now is a good time to be ordering the seed for the winter's sowing. Our land as usual is now everywhere covered with the young plants. This will give good feed till hard freezing weather. Cows, horses, sheep and calves are all on the young sweet clover and doing fine.—Mrs. J. T. Mardis, Kentucky.

A WORD FROM GEORGIA.

Editor, Rural World:—This is a cold, rainy, windy day, Nov. 14—too bad for me (68 winters) to be out. My postman brought me the first Rural World that I ever saw, and I

like it. Would send subscription right away, but I farm and raise cotton and we in the old red hills of Georgia are hard hit; only 7½ cents for our cotton. I am waiting and hoping it will be better.—J. R. Robertson, Georgia.

NOTES FROM EGYPT.

Editor, Rural World:—We have had very fine weather, and farmers have rushed the husking and shredding; in fact, some shredded too soon, for the fodder is very sappy and some of it is spoiled.

No fall plowing has been done here yet (Nov. 18); in fact, we never do much, and I have concluded that the less the better. Unless land is nearly level it will be damaged by washing, and level land will lose by leaching. We like to plow sod soon after it thaws out in the spring, and do not care how wet it is, if we are sure it will freeze a few times after plowing.

There is some sickness among horses as usual at this time of year. It seems to be impaction from large quantities of dry feed, usually corn stalks. We have never believed that "corn-stalk disease" is caused by a germ. If the bowels are kept well open by allowing stock access to grass along with the stalk fields or, if this is not possible, by feeding bran, oil meal or other laxative foods, there will be no "corn-stalk disease."

[Note.]—Farmers should not confuse the ailment of live stock, known as "corn-stalk disease," with the new corn-stalk disease of the corn plant that appeared in Iowa this season. The latter has not been given a name yet, but is a fungous disease of corn stalks in the field. See page 2 of the Rural World for November 12. The "corn-stalk disease" of live stock is brought about by the over-eating of corn stalks as explained by Agricola, Illinois.

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IMPORTANT MATTERS DEALT WITH BY NATIONAL GRANGE.

The perennial proportional representation resolution again came up at this session of the National Grange, held last week at Wilmington, Del., and went the way of all others previously submitted. This one called for representation according to membership, each state to be entitled to one delegate in the National Grange for each 25,000 of membership or major fraction thereof. It was defeated. There will have to be a radical change in the make-up of the National Grange before proportional representation prevails.

The matter of life insurance in the grange has been up for action or at least for consideration in previous sessions of the National Grange and it was considered at this time. No feasible plan has as yet been devised by the national body for farmers' life insurance, although some of the states, as New York and Michigan, have embarked in the life insurance business for members of the order. The report of the committee this year could, it appears, do no more than to advise any state grange contemplating a life insurance business to investigate the methods of insurance in the states named.

In respect to our natural resources the grange recommended that none of the natural resources now owned by the government, either national or state, shall be sold, but shall be developed either by the government or under a system of short term leases and all such as may have passed into private ownership shall be taxed at a fair rate on their full franchise valuation. While the grange does not seek to deprive capitalists of a fair return on their investments, it does not believe that they are entitled to a monopoly tribute.

Good Roads Policy.

In order that there might be no misunderstanding regarding the attitude of the grange to the good roads question, a special committee was appointed to consider the subject and report on a policy which the grange might adopt. It did so and the following is the declaration which the grange approved:

Whereas, The grange has been the pioneer in the good roads movement

and national aid for same and as the sentiment for good roads is practically universal, and

Whereas, There is a great danger of this sentiment being diverted toward the construction of scenic highways and boulevards for the benefit of tourists and pleasure seekers rather than for the business interests of the general public, and

Whereas, The roads needed first are those which put the farmer in close touch with the trading centers and enable the producer and consumer to reach each other quickly, inexpensively and easily, and save the farmer much money in the cost of haulage and which enable the consumer to receive a share of the benefit, and

Whereas, The more economical and more expeditious transportation of the products of the farm to the consumer would reduce the cost of living and be of equal benefit to both consumer and producer, and

Whereas, While the scenic road advertises the state, the interior highway develops its resources, the former are desirable when they can be afforded, but the latter are indispensable, and

Whereas, Business roads are the chief concern of the grange and we insist that their construction, maintenance and control shall be kept within the smallest possible unit of population or area consistent with the highest efficiency of administration, in order that the money appropriated shall be spent close to the people most directly concerned; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the National Grange in this, the forty-eighth annual session, That the old adage, "business before pleasure," is especially true in regard to the location and construction of public highways; and be it further

Resolved, That we are opposed to the many bonding schemes advanced by those seeking touring roads, believing that the pay-as-you-go policy is far more business-like in road building whatever may be the unit of administration; and be it further

Resolved, That roads are local affairs and their control should remain with the people in whose midst they are located, and

Resolved, That the national and state governments may provide general standards for construction and maintenance of roads and may protect themselves by inspection, and

Resolved, That we call the attention of all our people to the grave danger in top-heavy bureaucratic control of road administration and to the fact that much of the support for the good roads comes from those who are more anxious to build roads for bonds than to sell bonds for roads; and be it further

Resolved, That legislative committees of the grange, both national and state, are urged to use every honorable endeavor to secure first, business roads that will serve the best interests of both producer and consumer.

Resolutions and Reports.

The National Grange took action on the following subjects as indicated:

Opposed the plan of the postmaster general to let the mail carrier service on rural mail routes to the highest bidder instead of paying the carriers fixed salaries as at present.

Favored the removal of all limitations on amounts that may be deposited in postal savings banks and their use in loans to farmers.

Appropriated \$2000 for extension work, if needed, in each grange state and \$5000 for the same purpose in organizing new states.

Voted to establish a permanent National Grange fund of \$100,000 as soon as sufficient funds are available for the purpose.

Recommended uniformity of laws in all states for the assessment of taxes in so far as method of assessment and valuation is concerned.

Urged state granges to give more attention to the subject of Home Economics and appropriated \$100 for the extension work of the committee on same.

Approved an official photograph of the Seven Founders of the order, Messrs. Kelly, Saunders, Thompson, Gross, Trimble, McDowell and Ireland.

(Continued on Page 4)



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COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD

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ST. LOUIS, MO., NOVEMBER 26, 1914.

WEEKLY.

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How the Morris Brothers Succeeded

A Trio of Hustlers On a Rented Farm Who Make Money and Save Most of It---Soon They Will Have Farms of Their Own.

By Clement White, Kansas.

THE Morris brothers lost their father when they were boys. Little property was left them. Now they are in comfortable circumstances. They are not land owners; but they have made a great success at renting. The oldest of the three boys is not yet thirty; the youngest is not more than twenty-two. These boys had absolutely no lacking. They were intelligent and knew how to farm. They kept abreast of the times.

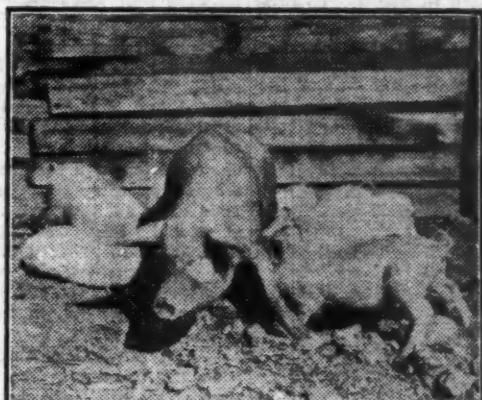
For some years these boys all lived together with their mother. They lived on what was known as the best grain growing farm in that part of Kansas. A woman owned this large farm. She rented it to the Morris brothers because they were the best bunch of hustlers in the country. While these brothers rented this farm they put \$1,000 in the bank every year. Besides this sum of money they were raising up several head of fine colts and calves. They found that the profits from raising young mules and colts were unusually large.

The Morris boys raised oats, wheat and corn. Their live stock consisted of hogs, cows, horses and mules. As wheat raisers these boys got enviable reputations. Their wheat usually made the best yields of any in the county. They used modern machinery in their wheat growing operations such as plows, binder, and drills. While the boys farmed together they all used the same binder. This made it quite convenient.

Combined Live Stock With Grain Raising.
These boys found that live stock, rightly handled, is profitable when combined with grain raising. They took great pains to grow some of the finest hogs in the country. They were careful in the selection of brood sows, using only such animals for breeding purposes as were of good bone and had pure-bred ancestors back of them. They did not keep a large herd of cattle, but gradually they accumulated a fair number of cows. They ran a small dairy business as a side-line, selling the cream to a dealer who did business in a small town four miles distant.

The Morris boys gave grain rent. This was the most satisfactory method of leasing land. In case of a failure they would only lose their work. If they had paid cash rent the loss would have been heavy in case of a drouth. A drouth had to go some, however, if it caught these young farmers napping. They aimed to grow such a wide variety of crops that some would be apt to make good regardless of the season. While they raised oats, wheat and corn for their main crops they always had patches of kaffir corn, milo maize, cane, etc. These last three crops were always money makers regardless of the season.

In the country where these boys carried on their farming operations wheat is a moderately sure crop. The chances for a good wheat yield were always excellent, providing the plants did not get winter-killed. To guard against this, these boys always took especial pains with the seed bed. They got the ground in fine condition and put in the wheat at the right time of the year. Consequently the young plants got well rooted before my deep freezing took place. That they had made



These Help to Make Farming Pay.

a careful study of wheat raising was evident to any one who took time to notice their farming operations. Their success at growing this valuable grain proves that a farmer should be a specialist before he can hope to climb the hills leading to success.

The boys grew older and as a result they wanted more land to tend. They were wise enough to stay on the farm where they had met with excellent success; but the youngest of the three decided he could tend an extra forty acres which the owner offered to rent to him. The younger boy put this forty acres into wheat. He took especial care to prepare a seed bed which could not possibly be improved upon. Knowing that if he raised a good crop the first year he would have the land offered him a second time encouraged him to labor and plan extra hard.

The past season was a hard one for the farmers in the country where these brothers live; but in spite of unfavorable conditions this youngest boy's wheat made between thirty and forty bushels to the acre. This was a good yield and he was proud of it. Neighboring farmers who had raised no wheat (they had given their attention to some other crop) gave it as their opinion that young Morris would have about the finest seed wheat in the country. They were right. He disposed of most of his share of the grain for ninety cents a bushel. The cash he took in from this wheat crop swelled his bank balance to a considerable extent. Not only was the financial gain satisfactory, but the encouragement this excellent luck brought to the boy was beyond comprehension to the average man.

Paid Attention to Details.

It might be well to state that the Morris boys have met their reverses. While they were growing boys, they conquered fate in a manner which made their neighbors respect them greatly.

While these young men make their money by

raising live stock and growing large acreages of grain, a great deal of their success is due to careful management of details. Without careful management live stock raising would not be profitable in their case. They are careful to keep the hog corrals and houses in a sanitary condition. By doing this they escape the diseases which occasionally sweep out whole herds in the surrounding country. When feeding live stock of any kind these boys give a balanced ration. They know that a straight ration of one particular feed (no matter how good the feed might be) will fail to produce satisfactory results. Alfalfa hay is fed in large quantities by these boys.

In the care of their live stock the brothers are very particular. They might be classed as "grannies." They tend to their work horses as regularly as clock work. No horse ever went to work for them without being well curried. The brothers take pride in the appearance of their horses, etc. They keep their harness repaired and well oiled.

Always Use Modern Machinery.

While these boys are careful with their money there is one article (or rather articles) on which they do not economize. This applies to farm machinery. In the beginning they realized that if they were to keep up with the procession of successful renters they would be obliged to have as good machinery as the other fellows. They saw that for a renter to stint himself in the matter of farm machinery was to expose himself to unfair competition. By purchasing the up-to-date machines they were able to work twice as much ground as if they had adhered to old-fashioned methods of crop tending. By using the new double row lister cultivators they not only tended the corn better, but they succeeded in cleaning the weeds and grass out before the young corn plants were smothered.

Had these boys scattered instead of hung together, the success they would have attained would probably have been only ordinary. By being in business all together they are able to co-operate with each other. When one of them finds he is up against something which is beyond him, a helping hand is always ready to assist him over the rough place.

Naturally the day will soon come when these boys will scatter. They are the kind of young men who will eventually own farms of their own. Their mother has a good right to be proud of them. They could long since have gotten a hold upon land; but they preferred to rent until such a time as they would not have to go heavily in debt when purchasing a farm. These boys have the right idea in regard to money saving. They realize that it isn't what a man makes but what he saves that assists him in later years. Many farmers make more money than these boys do; but few of them save as much in proportion. The savings bank has always been a good friend to these young farmers.

(Continued on Page 14.)



HOW TO ERECT SMALL CONCRETE BUILDINGS.

Small buildings for one purpose or another are always required upon the farm. These structures include poultry houses, hog pens, smoke houses, wagon houses, garages and buildings designed for storage purposes. If they are built of masonry or frame, the services of experienced workmen are usually required unless the structures are of the rudest type. The purpose here is to describe briefly a method of constructing, without the aid of mechanics, small concrete buildings for some of the uses specified. Dimensions may be increased or reduced as occasion requires. Where enlarged upon and supplied with proper conveniences, a building of this character would answer admirably for a small residence. If the natural color of the concrete is objectionable, it may be coated with a wash in any color desired, thus making these small structures

will need to be only 6 inches thick and they should be erected on the center of the foundation, leaving 3 inches of foundation on both sides. The forms can be made complete, and if more convenient, can be assembled flat on the ground and then raised into position. The wall forms should be made of 2x4-inch studding placed upright and spaced about 2 feet apart. Upon this studding should be nailed, horizontally, 1-inch boards. These boards will be next to the concrete, and must be fitted together, so as to insure a tight joint, and if it is desired to give a very smooth surface to the finished wall, the joints should be carefully matched. The forms, to prevent them from spreading, are tied by means of twisted wire passing between the 1-inch boards and around the upright studding, as shown in Fig. 3. To provide for the window openings a rough frame made of 1-inch boards, 6 inches wide, should be set in the forms at the proper location. Sometimes, after the

rough door frame is removed this strip remains in the side of the door and can be used for fastening the door hinges. Some prefer to dispense with this strip of wood. They drill directly into the concrete wall in providing for hinges.

Mixing and Placing the Concrete.

The concrete for the walls should be mixed mushy wet and in the proportion of 1 part Portland cement, 2 parts sand and 4 parts stone or gravel. In placing the concrete spade it thoroughly with a thin board paddle, thrusting the latter between the forms and the concrete in order that the stone or gravel may be forced away from the forms, which will leave a smoother surface than would otherwise result. This not only allows the rich mortar to flow against the forms, but prevents the formation of air pockets and projecting stones at the surface of the wall. It will be found convenient to place the concrete until it reaches the height of the windowsill. The window frames are then placed and the concreting continued until the height is about 2 inches above the top of the windows. Then, in order to strengthen the concrete over the window openings, lay two $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch steel rods over each window. These rods should be laid over door openings, these rods to prevent any cracking of the concrete over the openings. The balance of the concrete is then deposited until the height of the eaves is reached.

Roof Construction.

On the top surface of the wall there should be imbedded vertically in the fresh concrete $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch bolts with the heads down. These bolts extend about 12 inches into the concrete and about 6 inches above. They can afterwards be used in fastening down the wooden sill to which the rafters are attached, if the roof is to be constructed of wood. Either a flat or a peaked roof can be used. If a flat roof, it is sometimes the practice to arrange for rectangular

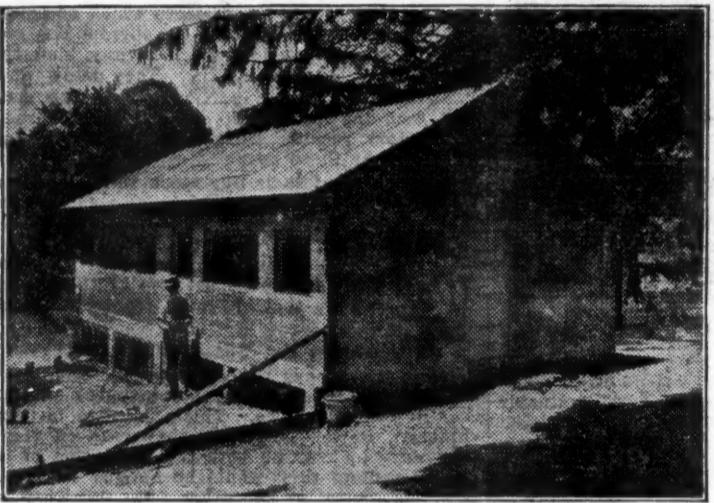


Fig. 1.—A Concrete Poultry House.—This Building Rests on Concrete Piers and Has a Concrete Floor, Partition and Walls. The Walls Are Only Four Inches Thick.

tures a picturesque as well as useful appurtenance to the main buildings of the farm.

The Foundation.

Let it be assumed that the building is to be 8 feet wide by 12 feet long with a height to the eaves of 7 feet, inside dimensions. A building of this size might be suitable for several of the purposes mentioned above. The foundation should be 12 inches wide and 3 feet deep, which will carry it below frost line. Mark on the ground rectangle $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide by $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet long. Outside of this rectangle mark a larger rectangle $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide by $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet long. This will leave a space of one foot between the lines all round. Dig between these lines to a depth of 3 feet. This forms the foundation trench. The concrete for the foundation should be mixed in the proportion of 1 part Portland cement, $2\frac{1}{2}$ parts sand and 5 parts stone or gravel. Fill in the foundation trench with concrete to ground level, being careful to prevent earth from the trench walls from falling into the concrete. The top of the foundation should be brought to the surface of the ground and made perfectly level. To insure this test it with a carpenter's spirit level.

The walls of a building of this size

forms have been filled with concrete to the height of the windows, the window frame itself is placed in the form and the concrete cast around it. The openings for doorways should be made in the same manner. As soon as the forms for the walls—both the inside and outside forms—are in place and made plumb, the concrete can be deposited between them. The top surface of the concrete previously placed in the foundation should be rough but thoroughly clean and very wet in order that a good bond between the concrete in the foundation and the concrete in the wall will result. To prevent the development of cracks in the walls it is a very good practice to reinforce them with fence wire or light rods, running in both directions. This is not absolutely necessary, however, for a very small structure, but in any case it would be well to place in the corners where the walls join, light rods bent in the shape of an "L." These rods should be 2 or 3 feet long and placed about every 12 inches of height. The frame for the doorway should be placed in position before the concreting is started. It is sometimes the custom to tack lightly to the door frame a strip of wood tapered so that its larger side is in the concrete. When the



Fig. 2.—Sectional Form for Concrete Wall Construction.

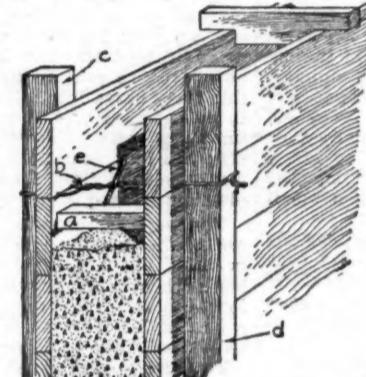


Fig. 3.—Method of Tying Forms With Wire To Prevent Them From Spreading

pockets in the top of the walls, into which the roof beams can be set. When a flat roof is to be constructed make one side of the building lower to provide sufficient pitch for drainage. The forms for the walls should be left in place about one week and no weight should be placed on the walls for three weeks or one month.

If a concrete floor is desired, proceed as in the case of sidewalk construction, that is to say, put down a layer of cinders or gravel and place over this the concrete pavement. Make this of a $1:2\frac{1}{2}:5$ mixture of Portland cement, sand and stone. To prevent the concrete from cracking divide it

into sections or slabs, say 3 or 4 feet square, being sure that the joints extend entirely through the concrete. If a wooden floor is preferred, the beams or stringers may rest upon the 3-inch projection of the foundation walls.

NATIONAL GRANGE.

(Continued from Page 2)

Favored the conservation of our natural resources which should not be sold, but developed and private ownership of same shall be taxed at a fair rate.

Urged delegates to see that farmers were appointed on tax commissions and equalization boards where they are not now so appointed.

Protested against the seating of United States senators whose election was secured through the use of corruption funds or methods of coercion.

Urged upon congress and state legislatures the enactment of laws to prevent water power monopoly but to develop it for the benefit of all.

Opposed the establishment of a fund to be known as the O. H. Kelly Memorial fund, the income of which was to be used for extension or other grange work.

Opposed a resolution to reduce the National Grange sessions to six days unless it be done by amendment to the constitution and by-laws.

Voted to meet next year in California, probably at Oakland if arrangements can be made that are satisfactory to the executive committee.

Approved the proposition to celebrate the golden jubilee of the organization of the grange at the annual meeting in 1916.

Elected State Master W. N. Cady of Vermont as member of the executive committee for three years. No other officers elected this year.

Voted to have a codification made of the tax laws of all the states for the use of grange officials in their discussions of the question.

Recommended the state granges desiring to organize life insurance companies on the legal reserve plan investigate the New York and Michigan plans.

Opposed the many bonding schemes for road building and favoring the "pay as you go" policy as more business like whatever the unit of administration.

Advocated that national and state governments provide general standards for road construction and maintenance and that business roads to serve the interest of producer and consumer have first attention.—C. W. Darrow.

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HORSE BREEDING AND RAISING

WAR'S ABSORPTION OF HORSES IS MISSOURI'S OPPORTUNITY.

Editor, Rural World:—The harness horse breeders of Missouri have no fight with breeders of other work stock.

We recognize that there is nothing known that will take the place of the Missouri mule in farming operations, North or South, that he is the one animal that can be sold at any age for a reasonable price. At the same time we contend that, considering present conditions, the Missouri farmer can not afford to breed a mare that is sound and likely to breed to anything but the best of trotting or pacing horses.

August 1st, before Germany declared war, the United States and Russia had 48 per cent of all the horses in the world. Germany, France, England and Russia are destroying horses as they were never destroyed before in the world's history. If Russia can save enough for a nucleus for her breeding purposes, it is impossible that the other three great countries can either of them do so. They must turn to us for a fresh supply. We must be too optimistic to allow any mare that will breed to pass a season without producing a foal, nor can we well afford to breed where we cannot expect some chance of increasing the numbers, if not the qualities, of our brood mares.

Last year we exported 28,707 horses and 4,744 mules. If this is the proportion under normal conditions it does not take an exhausting stretch of the imagination to see how much greater the demand will be for animals that will produce. They will not want mules and geldings. Get ready to breed every mare next spring to the best horse accessible. The racing season of 1914 is practically over. What have we done?

The most prominent achievement has been the entering of Mightellion into the 2:10 list. This is a large horse and one of the best bred ones in the world. He made more than a creditable showing on half mile tracks, closing with a record of 2:09½ at the state fair, at Sedalia. He should be retired to the stud and there given all the opportunities possible.

The sire of the four-year-old mare, May Direct, that entered the 2:10 list as a pacer, Very Direct, by Walter Direct, 2:05¾, is not registered and the breeding of his dam not established.

Tom Ervin, at Springfield, Mo., put Bracket, 2:16½, in the great test of sires by giving his three-year-old colt a trotting record better than 2:20. For the dead sire, Pat Clare, who spent all his life at Springfield, having sired only four colts before coming there, he marked Pat Patrol in 2:26½, incidentally making his dam, the first producing dam by Harry Hodgen, kept all his life in Henry county, Mo.

P. J., 2:17½, by President Wilkes, added his second pacer, when Aberdean Belle took a record of 2:20½ at Meridian, Miss. P. J. is one of the best all around combination horses in the country—wins in harness or under the saddle and is safe for a woman anywhere.

Zolock, 2:05¾, that has made a grand season at Carthage, Mo., adds at least one trotter and two pacers, giving him now not less than 19 trotters and 21 pacers, 10 of them in the 2:10 list. His stable companion, Baron Will Tell, reduced his record to 2:19¾ and starts his list of 2:30 trotters with two three-year-olds, one of them, Baroness Parmella, that made Electric Patch step into the 2:10 list to beat her, and made him the first 2:10 trotter to the credit of Dan Patch, 1:55¾. Two sires at Springfield and two at Carthage is not a bad

1914 showing for Southwest Missouri. Serpol, 2:10, one of the first 2:10 trotters developed in Missouri, sold by George Arnold of Sedalia, Mo., to the Russians, adds the gray gelding owned by W. T. Eavers, making five standard performers to his credit—all bred in Missouri.

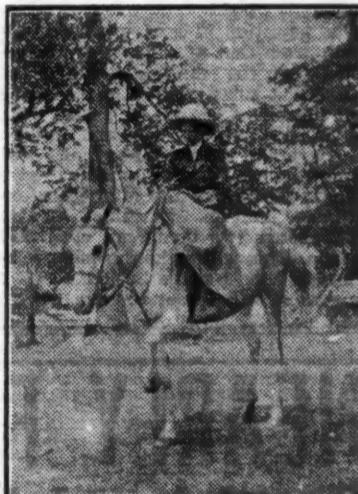
When the 1914 year book is out we want to examine into the success that Reserve Fund (owned in Franklin county), and his son, Equivalent, have had in transmitting speed through their daughters. Both, I think, are represented in the 2:10 list. Missouri breeders are in shape to draw some capital prizes while they are breeding to assist the old world in a new start.—L. E. Clement, Pierce City, Mo.

AS THE COLT IS, SO WILL BE THE HORSE.

Every foal should be the product of intelligent, correct breeding; not haphazard, hit and miss mating.

Too many misfits and mongrels are produced. They fail to make high class horses, even when properly fed and managed. Born wrong they do not grow aright. It is also lamentable that many colts born right are raised wrong.

Every farmer should aim to mate only suitable sires and dams for the



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production of ideal horses, for the various purposes, and then should feed and develop the product perfectly.

Only a pure bred sire can beget a grade horse. He also must be sound, muscular, prepotent and suitable in type if the colt is to be ideal. This is equally true of his mate. The sire does not necessarily correct, in his progeny, the serious faults of conformation of his mate. He reproduces only those of his features which are stronger or dominant over the corresponding features of the mare.

She stamps as surely upon her offspring those of her undesirable traits, which are dominant over the corresponding traits of the sire. To have a colt born right, so that it will develop right, the characters of both sire and dam should be as similar and ideal as possible. Violent crosses should be avoided. The most prepotent pure bred sire should be used. The use of all other sires is mere waste of time and money.

Given a foal that is born right its development should not be left to chance or luck. It can only materialize the hereditary possibilities of its breeding if perfectly nourished. The inadequately fed, and consequently stunted foal never attains full size or value. At least one-half of the growth and weight of a horse is attained during the first 12 months of life. That is therefore the most important period in the life of a foal.

The pregnant mare should be fully fed to insure adequate nourishment of her fetus and an abundance of milk for its reception. She should be as well fed while nursing the foal.

If the foal is to make perfect growth it must, from its earliest days, be provided with oatmeal, then crushed oats and wheat bran and afterwards an abundance of whole oats, bran, grass, hay and roots. There is no time in the life of a horse when

the feeding of oats and bran is so profitable. The foal that is not so fed may lack at maturity 25 per cent or more of the size, weight, strength and value possible, through heredity. Overfeeding and pampering must be avoided however, as they may prove injurious or ruinous.

Then, too, if care is not taken to train the foal's hoofs properly they may grow crooked and throw the leg bones out of plumb. This will spoil action and utility at maturity. The feet must be made level and true by expert rasping once a month or so during the growing years. Such trimming is all-important. Postponed it soon becomes too late to help; the mischief is done.

"As the colt is, so will be the horse."—Dr. A. S. Alexander, University of Wisconsin.

MEANING OF "THOROUGHBRED."

Prof. E. Davenport, whose work on breeding of live stock is a standard text book, says: The term "Thoroughbred" refers to the English racing horse, and is not used to designate any other kind of horses, sheep, swine or cattle.

Dean W. L. Carlyle, Director of the Idaho State Experiment Station, at Moscow, says: The word "Thoroughbred" does not apply to any kind of horse or any other live stock save the English racing horse. The word "Thoroughbred" is sometimes incorrectly used to designate pure-bred or full bloods. You may have pure-bred Percheron horses, Shorthorn cattle, Shropshire sheep, Poland-China hogs and so on, but not "thoroughbreds." You may own a pure-bred Belgian, but you cannot own a Thorughbred Belgium. You could as correctly say that you have a Percheron Clydesdale.

Prof. Thomas Shaw says: The more common of the terms used to indicate lineage are Thoroughbred, pure-bred, cross-bred, grade and scrub. Thoroughbred in its strictest term means the English race horse. This was the original use of the word. The term pure-bred is used synonymous with full-blood. It indicates animals of well-defined breeding without admixture of other blood. In speaking of pedigreed Shorthorns, for instance, one should not say "thoroughbred," but pure-bred.

WEANING COLTS.

On the average farm where the mares are needed for farm work, colts should be weaned when five or six months old. This will usually bring weaning time along in September or October. There need be nothing elaborate in the process of weaning. Two or three weeks before weaning, start feeding the colts regularly on a grain ration rather rich in muscle building material. Equal parts of corn, bran and oats, with a sprinkling of oil meal, is good. The colt may be taken away from the mare suddenly, or the mare may be dried up gradually. We rather favor taking the colt away from the mare suddenly. When this is done, the mare must be put on scant ration for two or three days, until the milk flow dries up, and in the case of some mares it may be necessary to milk by hand once or twice in order to avoid spoiling the udder. Feed the colt after weaning a mixture of corn, bran and oats, with a little oil meal, and if possible give him good pasture or a good quality of clover, alfalfa or mixed hay.

ABOUT TROTTERS AND PACERS.

Another plow horse has been developed the past season in the pacer Harvey K., 2:14¾, who was pulling a plow six weeks prior to his first race.

It is reported that Dr. J. C. McCoy, manager of the champion race pacer Directum I, 1:58, is considering the making of a series of matches between the Directum Kelly stallion and the champion four-year-old William, 2:00, to take place in the East next year. Evidently the Delaware doctor will have control of the great race pacer again in 1915.

Horsemen in the United States who have been in doubt as to the customs

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regulations affecting the entry of American horses into Canada for racing purposes may rest assured that there has been no change in the regulations on account of the war. Secretary Wright, of the Hull (Ont.) Driving Club, has received positive assurances to this effect from the minister of customs.

Directum I. on 1/2-Mile Track.

The Delaware Horse Show Association closed the matinee season on November 14 with one of the greatest exhibitions of speed ever shown by that great pacing horse, Directum I. A mile in 2:03½ over a half-mile track in the middle of November was a most remarkable performance. Perfectly paced by a runner, the stallion went away at a two-minute gait. The watches showed 30 seconds at the quarter. Then he was taken back a little on account of the sharp turn. The half was reached in 1:01¾, with a stride as smooth as if he were on a straightaway. Three-quarters in 1:32 and the mile in 2:03½, breaking all Delaware state half-mile track records and also the fastest mile on a half-mile track this season, displacing the 2:04 of Billy M. at Goshen, N. Y. It was a losing performance, since the horse started to beat 2:01, made by Dan Patch at Allentown, Pa., in 1905.

Directum I.—The term is somewhat confusing, many accepting the letter I for first (1). This is a mistake. The dam of Directum I is Isetta and it is the first letter of her name that owner Butler pinned to the Directum Kelly colt when giving him a title. He is the greatest horse in the Direct line. His sire, Directum Kelly, was by Direct and was trained and driven in his races by John Kelly, hence the second name of the sire.

CATTLE FOR BEEF AND FOR MILK

BLACKLEG IN CATTLE QUITE PREVALENT IN MISSOURI.

The Missouri State Board of Agriculture, and the State Veterinarian, Dr. D. F. Luckey, at Columbia, are receiving messages and letters concerning outbreaks of blackleg in young cattle, indicating that the disease appears to be more prevalent than it has been for a number of years. Secretary Jewell Mayes calls special attention to the following interview with Dr. Luckey:

"The symptoms of blackleg are very easily recognized by anyone who has ever seen a case. As a rule, the disease appears in a lot of young cattle when on good feed or pasture and making rapid growth. As a rule, it affects the fattest calves in the lot. It runs a very rapid course, lasting as a rule, from 12 to 24 hours and almost invariably results in death. The calf first shows lameness. Within a few hours, a swelling appears on some part of the body and generally on one of the quarters. Rubbing the swelling causes a crackling sound beneath the skin. When the animal is skinned, the affected portion appears bruised as if it had been hit with a club. These symptoms are unmistakable."

"The carcasses of blackleg calves should be thoroughly burned in order to destroy infection and prevent the spread of the disease. If these carcasses are not burned, the infection will remain on the premises for years and make cattle-growing unprofitable unless all young cattle are regularly vaccinated."

"Whenever there is an outbreak of blackleg, all the young cattle in the community should be vaccinated. In the event that a case is lost in a herd, and a little time would be required to secure the vaccine, it is advisable to reduce the feed so that they will shrink slightly. They are not so apt to develop blackleg while shrinking as while gaining in weight. Three days after the vaccine is administered, they may be put back on full feed or good pasture."

Farmers and stockmen of Missouri are invited to communicate with State Veterinarian Luckey or the board, in case blackleg is breaking out and free advice is desired.

PATIENCE NEEDED IN THE HANDLING OF PEDIGREES.

From time to time communications are received from subscribers who are worrying over their failure to obtain pedigrees or certificates of registration of animals they have purchased on the mail order plan. These individuals are generally beginners in the purebred live stock business, and in reality it is not surprising if, after waiting a month or even two months, complaint is made about the tardiness of the seller.

In addressing ourselves to this subject it is not our desire to put a premium on carelessness and indifference, nor to offer any apology for the individual who sells an animal under the title of purebred when he is not able to furnish either a pedigree or certificate. At this time we wish to point out that in many cases the seller does not have entire control of the matter, and is, therefore, not responsible for a month or even two or three months' delay.

Beginners in the purebred live stock business should remember that at certain seasons of the year live stock registry associations transact an enormous business, and necessarily applications must be attended to in the order in which they are received. In some cases they pile up ahead of the office force by the thousands and, of course, it is plainly apparent that, for the individual who has sold animals and has agreed to furnish certificates of registration there is go-

ing to be delay for which there is every reasonable excuse. Knowing these to be the facts, the buyer of purebred animals must be prepared to do his part of the waiting.

On the other hand, criticism is sometimes due to those who sell unrecorded purebred animals with the expectation of recording them for the purchaser when they fail to make it clear to the purchaser why there is a delay in sending certificates. As this paper is the medium through which an enormous amount of business is transacted in the buying and selling of live stock, it naturally follows that during the year cases of this kind are presented to the business office. In too many instances where an attempt is made to ascertain why certificates are not sent it is found that a word of explanation on the part of the seller would have straightened the whole matter out. That such explanation is not forthcoming is inexplicable from the standpoint of sound business and really from the viewpoint of good ethics. It is a simple matter to write your customers that the pedigrees of the animals under consideration have been sent to the registry association, and that certificate or certificates of registration will be furnished in due time which at the very outside will only be a few weeks. Such an explanation as this would put at ease the mind of the purchaser, and it will tend to maintain a more amicable relationship between him and the seller.—Iowa Homestead.

PREPARATION OF CORN FOR FATENING STEERS.

Does it pay to grind corn for fattenning two-year-old steers? The Missouri Experiment Station has been investigating this question for the last two years. While this investigation is not yet completed, results obtained up to the present time indicate that more rapid gains in live weight and a quicker finish may be expected by the use of ground grain. Cattle always feed more uniformly on ground than on whole corn. There is no doubt but that two-year-old steers will much more completely digest ground grain and the finer it is the more completely it will be digested.

The work at the Missouri College of Agriculture shows clearly that when ground corn is fed fewer hogs are needed to follow the steers. The figures obtained indicate that from 17 to 22 per cent of the value of the ear corn fed to steers should be charged to the hogs, while with finely ground corn chop it will not be more than 3 to 4 per cent. The evidence concerning the total gain in live weight on cattle and hogs per bushel of corn fed is not yet conclusive. It is not likely that there will be much difference between feeding ground or whole grain if the hogs are properly cared for and if the feeding is done in lots which are reasonably free from mud.—H. O. Allison, Missouri.

ACORN DISEASE CAUSES LOSS OF MANY CATTLE.

Farmers whose pastures include oak groves will do well to fence off the oak trees, for acorns are responsible each year for the death of many head of young stock.

Young cattle, particularly those under 18 months of age, according to F. B. Hadley, veterinarian of the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, are most subject to acorn poisoning. Sheep and hogs, apparently, are not affected even if they eat large quantities of the acorns, and mature cows seldom die from eating acorns, but their milk flow is usually diminished when feeding upon pastures in which acorns are available.

Symptoms of acorn poisoning may not be seen until a fortnight after the acorns have been eaten. Then the animals become constipated, lose their appetites and cease to chew their cuds. In the advanced stages intestinal irritation and diarrhea may set in and continue until the animals die.

As but little can be done in the way of treatment, it is all the more important that care be taken to prevent cattle from feeding on acorns. Half pound doses of common baking soda dissolved in water and given three times a day are useful in overcoming

the tannic acid of the acorns, which is thought to be the poison responsible for this trouble.

SELECTED SEED GRAIN MEAN DOLLARS IN THE POCKET.

Selected seed grains give materially larger yields than do the unselected. Plump, heavy kernels, that is, will bring larger returns than light, shriveled kernels. This has been proved again and again, at the Minnesota experiment Station and at similar stations elsewhere. A little spare time spent in the course of the winter in the selection of seed grain will assure a larger crop of better quality the following summer than can be secured if the "leavings" in the grain bins in the spring are depended upon for seed.

To emphasize the point, here are a few facts. At the Nebraska experiment station plots were sown with heavy and light seed wheat. The heavy wheat gave a yield of 29.5 bushels to the acre. The light gave only 23 bushels to the acre. The next year a similar experiment was tried with the score 29.3 bushels to 26.7, in favor of the heavy seed. Similar experiments with heavy and light oats, in Minnesota, were in favor of the heavy oats by a margin of 9½ bushels to the acre. Again, heavy wheat gave a yield 36 per cent larger than light wheat.

The selection of seed grains is different from that of corn. Corn is selected from the standing stalks in the field. The small grains are selected with the aid of the fanning-mill. The aim is to get both size and weight. "The average farm fanning mill will handle about 40 bushels an hour," says Bulletin No. 26, of the Minnesota experiment station. "At this rate in eight hours two men can clean 320 bushels. This will make the cost something less than 1 cent a bushel. Suppose a mill is set to take out 10

per cent of the best seed. Ten per cent of 320 bushels is 32 bushels. These 32 bushels will be free from weed seed and will contain the best breeding individuals in the grain. It will cost in labor from 5 to 10 cents a bushel. One bushel an acre increase in yield will pay for this labor and leave a very handsome profit." Any additional gain in yield and improvement in quality will be simply a bonus for a little care.

SHORTHORNS AND HOLSTEINS.

That the ancient Holderness breed of cattle, from which the modern Shorthorn was largely developed, was of Dutch origin, is proved quite conclusively by a live stock historian in the "Live Stock Journal" of London, England. Thus we learn that the Shorthorn and Holstein came from the same foundation stock. The Scotch Shorthorns have been developed into a specialized beef breed, but many of the English Shorthorns are of the dairy type differing little from the Holsteins, except in color.

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CREAM OF THE DAIRY NEWS

MAINTAINING THE MILKING FUNCTION IN DAIRY COWS.

By nature, cattle are not functioned for the production of large quantities of milk. As with other classes of mammals, milk is secreted for the sustenance of the young. The ability to secrete milk in large quantities has been developed in cows by hand-milking, by selection, by breeding and feeding. Neither were they by nature functioned specially for meat production. The ability to lay on flesh and mature early—at least the ability to do this as in our principal beefing breeds—is likewise a specialization of function developed by man's work since cattle were domesticated. The great part of it has been done in the past two hundred years. There are, of course, dairy breeds that have been bred purely for milk production for a much longer time than this. The Holsteins have a history of nearly two thousand years, and in their native land have been bred and kept solely for milk for a good part of that time.

But the largest developments in milking functions have been made in them during the past century. To a less extent this is true of the Jerseys, Guernseys, and Ayrshires. Local conditions, the abundance of natural pasture in the districts where these breeds developed, and climate, influenced in a large measure the line along which these breeds evolved. But the production of milk in large quantities, while it has been made a special feature in all these breeds and strains, is a function that depends very little on natural circumstances. It is a more recently developed function, and is maintained chiefly by man's care in selection and breeding. Were cattle to revert to the wild state, the milking function as we have it would be one of the first to disappear.

Where cows are not selected, bred, fed and managed, primarily, with the idea of improving the milk yield, little progress is made toward increasing the flow. Haphazard or unintelligent work with a dairy herd never produces a strain of high producers. The management must be progressive. Improvements must be the aim. Because milk production is a recently developed function, or rather an abnormal development of one natural character, care is necessary that it be maintained.—New Zealand Dairyman.

DIRTY CREAM CANS SHOULD NOT BE TOLERATED.

One day the dairy inspector came to a cream buying station in South Dakota to make his regular inspection. The cream buyer had some very dirty cans on hand. They were not only dirty in the ordinary sense of the word, but they were putrid. They contained a lot of decayed organic matter. The cans showed evidences of having been cleaned on the sides and near the bottom, but near the top of the can on the inside there was an accumulation of old moldy decomposed cream.

In the opinion of the writer the party who buys the cream should clean the cans. True, most of the cream buying stations are not fitted up with steam so they can have hot water, but they ought to be. This is one place where the local creameries have an advantage. When the empty can is returned to the patron it should be spick and span, and look clean and shiny on the inside as well as on the outside.

If the cream buyer does not clean them, certainly every patron or cream producer should make it a point to thoroughly clean their cream cans before any cream is again put into them. If they are not thoroughly clean, then there will still be un-

desirable germs that will get into the cream and cause it to spoil.

It is a gross violation of the state dairy law to permit so important a food as cream to be kept in cans that are not clean. The state dairy inspector in this particular case gave the cream buyer the option of one of three things. First—he could go before the justice of peace and plead guilty of the violation of the state dairy law. Second—he could break up the can, haul it out on the dump pile and buy the patron a new can. Third—rinse the can out with water and drink a portion of the rinsings. He absolutely refused to do the latter and chose to break up the can, haul it to the dump pile and buy a new can for the patron.

Now the writer does not mention this case to encourage any one to do likewise in order to get a new cream can. Every cream producer as well as every cream buyer should take enough pride in the business to see that the cream cans are clean and in a sanitary condition.—Dakota Farmer.

VALUE OF ANNUAL MILK RECORDS

Much of the work done by way of recording milk records though useful in a way falls short of highest value, says Prof. Thos. Shaw in Breeder's Gazette. The reference is to records for one milking, for two or three days, for 30 days or for a longer period, but which does not give the milk record for the whole lactation period.

In many of the English shows the cows contesting are milked out at a certain hour in the presence of a judge. That hour is usually six o'clock in the evening. They are then milked the next day in the show-ring at say 9 or 10 o'clock. In this way an idea is obtained of relative capacity of production for one day. The tests for say three days give the relative capacity for production for that length of time only. The same is true of the tests that cover 7, 30 or 90 days. But none of these tell the



Even in a Dairy Herd Like This, There May Be Some "Boarders"—Keep Them Weeded Out By Constant Testing.

whole story. One cow may give a much larger flow of milk than another for a time after she freshens, and yet the other cow may distance her yield for a year or during the whole lactative period, because of the greater capacity which she possesses for continuity in production. The best cow is the cow that produces the largest return in milk of a certain quality throughout the year, other things being equal.

Since it is so, should not more encouragement be given to rewarding those who can show not only the highest yearly records for one cow, but also the highest average for the herd? The breeders of Red Polls do give prizes for those making the highest annual yields, but they do not give prizes for the highest average yields in herds. Of course in doing so some gradations should be followed, as it would not be easy to make high records with 50 cows comprising all the cows in the herd as with 10 cows.

The want of yearly records is sorely felt by the breeders of milking Shorthorns today. Many who own such animals will sometimes be able to say of a certain cow, she gives so much milk for a certain number of months after she freshens, but that is all that they can say. They cannot tell how much the cow gave for a

Canadian Wheat to Feed the World

The war's fearful devastation of European crops has caused an unusual demand for grain from the American Continent. The people of the world must be fed and there is an unusual demand for Canadian wheat. Canada's invitation to every industrious American is therefore especially attractive. She wants farmers to make money and happy, prosperous homes for themselves while helping her to raise immense wheat crops.

You can get a Homestead of 160 acres FREE and Other lands can be bought at remarkably low prices. Think of the money you can make with wheat at its present high prices, where for some time it is liable to continue. During many years Canadian wheat fields have averaged 20 bushels to the acre—many yields as high as 45 bushels to the acre. Wonderful crops also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed farming is far as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses fall of nutritious are the only feed required either for beef or dairy purposes. Good schools, markets convenient, climate excellent. Military service is not compulsory in Canada, but there is an extra demand for farm labor to replace the many young men who have volunteered for the war. The Government this year is urging farmers to put extra acreage into grain. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Superintendent Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or

GEO. A. COOK,
125 W. 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.
C. J. BROUGHTON,
112 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.
Canadian Government Agent.

year. The breeders of this class of cattle who are able to give the records of their cows for one or more annual periods can sell the young bulls at a very high price providing the record of the cows runs from say 6,000 to 8,000 pounds a year and upwards.

MAKING CHEESE AT HOME.

On our farm we make our own cheese which we consider almost as good as the factory-made product, writes W. H. Underwood in Farm Life. The method is simple. The necessary utensils can be found in every household. The rennet tables are the only essential thing to buy, which can be secured of druggists or dealers in dairy supplies.

To make the cheese, we take of the night's and morning's milk, 18 quarts, put it in a wash boiler and set it on the range without much fire. It is



Moving Picture Machine FREE

Boys How is a moving picture machine which will throw pictures almost as good as you see elsewhere. It is carefully constructed of fine wood and is a perfect projector and is sent to you all ready to operate and full directions for use. You can have loads of fun with it, as we send 4 different sets of slides of the latest subjects.

We send this complete outfit free to any boy or girl who will sell 20 of our large Art and Religious pictures at 10 cents each. We trust you with pictures until sold, and give an extra gift of 40 beautiful postcards for goodness. Send name today. A postcard will do.

Address, PEOPLE'S SUPPLY CO., Dept. R.W., 716 Lucas Ave., St. Louis.



BRACELET AND RING FREE

This beautiful Bracelet is all the rage. Adjustable to any size wrist, gold plated throughout. Engraved links. Set with fancy engraved beaded ornament with large ruby stone. Ring is set with 3 brilliants. Very handsome. Free for selling only 20 of our magnificent art and religious pictures at 10 cents each. We trust you with pictures until sold, and give an extra gift of 40 beautiful postcards for goodness. Send name today. A postcard will do.

People's Supply Co., Dept. R.W., 716 Lucas Ave., St. Louis.

a room of 60 degrees temperature for curing.

A little butter is rubbed on the outside of it each day to keep it from molding. It takes about five weeks for a five-pound cheese to cure and be ready for use.

HOW TO FEED COWS FOR MILK PRODUCTION.

Give the cow a chance and before you consign her to the butcher's block be certain that you are providing her with liberal allowances of the feeds which are good for milk and butter fat production.

This is the plea which F. G. Swooba, agricultural representative for Langlade county, Wisconsin, is making to save many alleged "boarders."

"The big lesson," he says, "which is to be learned from the long list of 40 pound cows lately published by various cow testing associations is that most cows will produce if given a chance. When turned on our luxuriant northern grasses in mid-May they immediately respond at the milk pail. Old milkers, new milkers and milkers in every other period of lactation then come forward with a larger flow."

"The reason is not hard to find—succulent fresh grass, mixed with clover perchance, offers practically a balanced ration. That is what the animal's system craves and, adequately supplied, the faithful cow expresses her appreciation by filling the milk bucket."

"The aim of the dairymen should be to provide big herd at all seasons of the year with as near summer pasture conditions as is possible."

Dairy cattle that are being fitted for the show ring should be blanketed to put hair and hide in best condition.

COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD

A. B. CUTTING, Editor.

Advertising Representatives,
HOPKINS & SHAYNE,
910 Hartford Bldg., Chicago, Ill.GEO. B. DAVID CO., INC.,
171 Madison Ave., New York City.**CIDER—FIVE TO ONE CONCENTRATED OR SEVEN TO ONE OF SYRUP.**

In the interests of the apple and cider industries three valuable discoveries were announced last month, two from the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., and the other from the state experiment Station at Pullman, Wash. The two federal announcements affect the manufacture of cider on a large scale, and the one from Pullman concerns the manufacture of cider on the farm. All three should have an important influence on the utilization of undesirable or unmarketable apples.

One of the discoveries is a method of reducing five gallons of raw cider to one gallon of concentrated by freezing and centrifugal force. The concentrated product represents the original cider with only the water removed. The U. S. Department is conducting a commercial test of the method in Oregon this fall. The process consists of freezing ordinary cider solid. The cider ice is then crushed and put into centrifugal machines, such as are used in making cane sugar. When the cider ice is whirled rapidly the concentrated juice is thrown off and collected. The water remains in the machine as ice. To make the concentrated syrup, the cider mill must add to its equipment an ice-making machine and centrifugal machinery, so that the process is not practicable on a small scale.

The second discovery will enable cider mills to make a long-keeping and valuable table syrup out of excess cider. The U. S. Department has applied for a public service patent covering the process. The new syrup, one gallon of which is made from seven gallons of ordinary cider, is a clear ruby or amber colored syrup of about the consistency of cane syrup and maple syrup. Properly sterilized and put in sealed tins or bottles, it will keep indefinitely, and when opened, will keep under household conditions as well as other syrups. The process for making the syrup calls for the addition to a cider mill of a filter press and open kettles or some other concentrating apparatus. The process is described as follows:

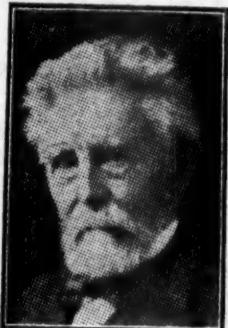
The raw cider is treated with pure milk of lime until nearly, but not quite, all of the natural malic acids are neutralized. The cider is then heated to boiling and filtered through a filter press, an essential feature of the process. The resultant liquid is then evaporated either in continuous evaporators or open kettles, just as ordinary cane or sorghum syrup is treated. It then is cooled and allowed to stand for a short time, which causes the lime and acids to form small crystals of calcium malate. The syrup is then re-filtered through the filter press, which removes the crystals of calcium malate and leaves a syrup with practically the same basic composition as ordinary cane syrup. Its flavor, however, and appearance are distinctive.

Founded by Hon. Norman J. Colman

Published by Colman's Rural World Publishing Co.

Colman's Rural World was established in 1848 by Norman J. Colman, who later became the first United States Secretary of Agriculture. As a clarion of advanced agriculture this journal has attracted nation-wide support, and is today held in highest regard by thousands of intelligent and discriminating readers.

Colman's Rural World strives to bring the greatest good to the greatest number at all times. Each issue is replete with helpfulness and good cheer. It is read for profit and pleasure, and yields a satisfactory return to each individual subscriber. Our advertisers are rewarded with excellent results.

NORMAN J. COLMAN,
First U. S. Secretary of
Agriculture.

The latest discovery brings the second one closer to the home. Inasmuch as the latter process was designed chiefly for the cider mill or other manufacturer who desires to manufacture and sell cider syrup, the question immediately arose as to whether or not such a process would be feasible. From the home manufacturer's point of view the introduction of milk of lime (slaked lime suspended in water) did not appear practicable because it would be difficult to teach the average person the right amount of milk of lime to use. As outlined there is another objection in that the addition of water contained in the milk or lime dilutes the cider and consequently increases the time for the concentration of the cider to the proper consistency.

Taking these objectionable features into consideration, Prof. Geo. Olson of the state experiment station at Pullman, Wash., has modified the original process in such a manner as he believes to make it of practicable use to not only the cider mill but also to the housewife. Whatever changes have been made in the process it is hoped that it will not modify the patent in any way whatsoever. With this understanding, any one who desires to make syrup according to the modified method does so without infringing upon anyone's personal rights.

The modified process as worked out by Professor Olson differs from the United States Department method in that precipitated chalk (lime carbonate) is used in place of milk of lime and an untreated boiled apple cider is used to render the chalk treated cider slightly acid.

The ample addition of milk of lime or precipitated chalk changes the coloring matter in apple cider to an inky color. Lime also tends to impart a chalky flavor. Its chief use, however, is to neutralize the malic acid in the cider and form what is known as calcium malate.

The difference in the use of milk of lime compared with precipitated chalk is in its limits of reaction. The milk of lime must be cautiously added so as to avoid an alkaline reaction, otherwise more cider will have to be added until the color of the liquid returns to an amber one. This moving from the alkaline to the slightly acid is not easily accomplished and in the hands of the average person may make a product varying more or less in flavor. On the other hand, precipitated chalk will react with the acid in the cider to form a neutral product (neither acid nor alkaline) and which is easily made slightly acid according to the following instructions:

For every 100 pounds of cider add half pound (ample in most cases) of precipitated chalk or enough more to make the treated cider take on a bluish to blackish color. Boil the cider for five to ten minutes and filter while hot. Collect the filtered material into open kettles or pans, add five pounds of boiled and filtered apple cider that has not been treated with lime carbonate. Boil again until the cider has reduced to one-seventh its original volume, then filter under pressure. The syrup formed is "distinctive" in flavor and appearance.

All of these discoveries are of outstanding importance. With the cider

25 YEARS AGO

In Colman's Rural World—Issue of Nov. 28, 1889

The oldest and best posted dairyman does not claim to know all about dairying. He knows too much for that.

Only 28 trotters have records of 2:15 or better, while 36 pacers have stopped the watch better than 2:15. . . . Belmont died Nov. 18th of pneumonia.

The war devastated vast areas of the country, and not only ruined many industries but hundreds of thousands of men. What was one man's loss was another man's gain; hence, that was the point at which millionaires were made, and the changed conditions have aided in adding to their number, and is today increasing their millions.

One buys or breeds a lot of cattle or of hogs, cares for them, feeds his corn to them, pays freight on them, ships them to Chicago, pays one man a commission to sell them, another yardage, and another for hay, only to find that he has not realized for them as much as they cost him a year ago and he is out all his corn and care, as well as freight and incidental expenses. Why? Because he has followed the crowd, the custom of the day, and fed for men who, when he got there, were able to freeze him out—to skin him alive, indeed.

NOVEMBER						
Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

mill able to concentrate raw cider, which can be restored to its original condition by the simple addition of four parts of water, and also able to make a palatable, long-keeping table syrup from cider—in both cases, saving freight and prolonging the market—and with the housewife able to make syrup from cider at home, there should not be much more said in future about apples going to waste, by the tens of thousands of barrels, on the trees and on the ground.

A ROSE GARDEN FOR THE NATION'S CAPITAL.

The American Rose Society last spring completed arrangements to cooperate with the United States Department of Agriculture in establishing a rose garden at the Nation's capital. This garden is to contain as complete a collection of roses as will grow out of doors in that section of America. The society is furnishing the roses, while the department has set aside two acres of ground at its Arlington farm for the garden, which will be under the direction of federal horticultural specialists. The farm is in Virginia, just across the Potomac from the city of Washington and convenient to the Washington-Virginia trolley line. The garden is already laid out and makes an interesting show place for visitors to Washington.

Any grower of roses, who thinks he may have roses not already in the national collection is invited by the American Rose Society to contribute a sample plant. Correspondence concerning such plants should be sent to Mr. Alexander Cumming, Jr., of Cromwell, Connecticut, who is chairman of the society's committee on gardens. Either Mr. Cumming or the department of agriculture will supply a plan of the garden and a list of varieties already grown to the interested rosarian who applies for them.

The society is responsible for naming all American varieties of roses. Every rose originated in this country is registered under its proper name, and a name once given is never given again according to the plan of the society. If it is possible to get together specimens of all varieties raised in the United States, confusion will be avoided in the duplication of names for different varieties, or in the naming of one variety with more than one designation. Of course, all American varieties will not grow equally well at Washington, but the society has two other gardens, one at Cornell University, and an application for one in Minneapolis, where roses that thrive in more northern climates will be placed to show what will succeed in those less favorable locations.

Rose lovers all over the Union will be interested specially in the proposal to establish a rose garden at the nation's capital. They can assist by sending contributions of rare varieties and, if they so desire, by becoming members of the American Rose Society.

SMITH-LEVER ACT AN EDUCATIONAL MEASURE.

Farm women in various sections of the country seem to believe that the Federal government is about to assist them with grants of money to individuals. This unfortunate mistake which, it is feared, will be the cause of considerable disappointment, appears to have arisen through a misunderstanding of the Smith-Lever act recently passed by Congress. Under this act funds contributed both by the federal and state governments are made available for practical demonstration work in agriculture and home economics. Experts from the agricultural colleges and county agents, both men and women, are to show farmers and farm women the value of modern methods in agriculture and housekeeping, and demonstrate the use of labor-saving devices. The purposes of the act are thus entirely educational; and there are no provisions whatever for direct financial assistance.

This demonstration work which the Smith-Lever act is designed to promote has already met with considerable success in the states where it has been started, but the additional funds now available will greatly increase its efficiency. To avail themselves to the full of its possibilities the department officials recommend that farm women form local clubs and then communicate with the county agent or the state agricultural college. In this way it will often be possible to secure a visit from the county agent or from the home economics expert.

SUDDEN DEATHS IN A SILO.

A recent fatal accident in Ohio calls attention to a danger to farmers which cannot be too widely circulated. Since 1875, when the first American silo was built by Dr. Manley Miles, this method of preserving forage for livestock has been generally adopted. Although the United States Department of Agriculture has frequently called attention to the danger of carbon dioxide gas accumulating in silos under certain conditions, no fatalities have been reported heretofore.

On the morning of September 19, four workmen on the farm of the Athens (Ohio) State Hospital, ascended the ladder on the outside of a silo to an open door about 12 feet from the top and jumped down one after another onto the silage, the top of which was about six feet below the door. About five minutes after, two other workmen following them found them unconscious. Although a larger force of workmen were immediately summoned and the bodies of the four men removed at once through a lower door, the physicians of the hospital who were at once on the ground were unable to resuscitate any of the four men. Evidently the carbon dioxide gas had accumulated during the night, filling the silo up to the level of the door and forming a layer of carbon dioxide gas six feet deep. Such accidents, says the Journal of the American Medical Association, might easily be repeated on any modern farm. We would call the attention of farmers to this danger. Silos should be carefully ventilated before being entered.

The supreme court of Pennsylvania has decided that the amount of damage collectible on growing timber set on fire through negligence is not only the value of the wood destroyed, but also the injury to the property as a whole through the destruction of the young growth.

**Every Reader**

remains the same. Don't let this opportunity pass or you will regret it when it is too late. Now is the time.

Description

This magnificent 33-piece dinner set is the product of one of the finest and largest potteries in the world, the old rose and gold leaf design having become famous in aristocratic homes.

In the center of each piece there is a cluster of roses depicted in their natural colors and surrounded by the brilliant green foliage so that almost the only thing missing is the fragrance. The rich gold leaf border on the edge of each dish adds greatly to the beauty of the old roses, and makes this a valuable and beautiful dinner set.

World Renowned

Each dish bears the genuine stamp and TRADE MARK of the great world-renowned Owen China Company of Minerva, Ohio. This stamp guarantees the high superior quality of this set of dishes, guarantees them absolutely. It proves to you that this is the original Owen chinaware. Oh, if you were only able to see the dishes themselves, the rich deep red of the old roses, which is burned into the ware itself so deep that it won't wear off, no matter how much or how long you use the dishes.

Each set is complete and comes nicely packed in a neat box and is shipped to you by express. We will guarantee, no matter how many dishes you may have that you will prize this set above all others that you may possess.

Thousands Write Us Like This**BETTER THAN SHE EXPECTED.**

The 33-piece dinner set has been received O. K. It is the prettiest dinner set I ever saw—it is just grand. All of my neighbors who have seen the dinner set want to get a set just like mine.—H. E. McKeithen, Cameron, N. C.

WIFE TOO ELATED TO WRITE.

Lottie Travis (my wife) is too much elated over her dishes just received from you to write for her. They are far more beautiful and much better ware than she expected. Please accept our thanks for same.—Kelsie Travis, Harrison, Kentucky.

ALL O. K.

I received my dishes, post cards and extra surprise all O. K., and they are simply fine.—Meta Reiter, Wheeley, Ark.

There is hardly a reader of this wonderful offer who cannot secure one of these beautiful 33-piece dinner sets and secure it within a few days after sending name for instructions.

Big Free Offer**41 Extra Articles FREE****115 High-Grade Needles**

Fill out the coupon below and send it in to us and we will send you a sample of our famous needlecase, containing an assortment of 115 needles for every purpose, including bodkin, darning, etc.

When you get the sample needlecase we want you to show it to 16 of your friends and neighbors, and tell them about a very special offer whereby each person you see can get a needlecase just like yours, free.

As soon as we get the coupon below with your name and address on it we will lay aside one of these handsome sets of dishes, and the 41 extra articles, and send you the big sample needlecase, together with full instructions, and everything necessary to make the little work easy for you, so that as soon as you finish your work we can send you the 33-piece dinner set and the 41 Extra Articles by express without a minute's delay. An offer could not be more liberal or more fair and we know you will be delighted.

I also include with each set of dishes my special plan for paying all express charges on the dishes. My whole plan is so simple you can't fail to earn a set of these dishes if you will only make up your mind to do so.

The 33-piece dinner set is not all you get by any means. The truth of the matter is there is so much to tell about this big new gift plan of ours that we cannot get it all in this space. It is full of SURPRISES and DELIGHTS for those of our friends who are willing to lend us a helping hand at spare times.

A Surprise

The very first letter you get from us will surprise you before you open it. It will also delight you by telling all about the big collection of rare and beautiful post cards which we want to give you in addition to the dishes.

Another Surprise

And still, THAT is not all. One of the prettiest surprises of all is kept a secret until the day you get the dishes and find a pretty present that you knew nothing about. Isn't this a fascinating idea? And what makes it even more interesting is that we have something nice for everyone of your friends and neighbors, too. We'll tell you ALL about it as soon as we receive the coupon with your name on it.

JUST SEND YOUR NAME

The coupon starts the whole thing. Just send me your name and address. I don't ask you to send any postage or anything else—just the coupon. So hurry up and send it in.

When you get the beautiful dishes, 40 post cards, and the extra surprise premium you will say, "How can you afford to give such beautiful premiums for such little work?" Never mind now HOW I am able to give these valuable gifts, on such a very, very easy plan, the fact remains that I DO give them only to my friends who are willing to lend me a helping hand during their spare time.

SIGN THE COUPON—IT STARTS EVERYTHING.

Send No Money

Colman's Rural World,

St. Louis, Mo.

I want to get a 33-piece dinner set and the 41 extra gifts. Send me the big sample needlecase, and tell me all about your big offer.

Name

P. O.

R. F. D. State....

THE HOME CIRCLE AND THE KITCHEN

THE FARMER.

The farmer is a liberal soul;
Yet, he is independent.
He produces all the golden grain
On which we are dependent.
Should the farm retain all that's grown,
From which mortals all are fed,
Then millionaires would fall on their
knees.
And simply beg for bread.
St. Louis. ALBERT E. VASSAR.

A NOVEMBER THURSDAY.

To the Home Circle:—"The evening was closing in sharp and frosty, with a lowering of wind and cloud that rendered firelight doubly dear and welcome," and I sat dreaming over the approaching holiday—Thanksgiving. Having heard and read so much about the way the day is celebrated in New England, I wished for a vision of the great wide chimneys, the blazing logs and the abundant supply of good things on the dinner table. Then I got down from a shelf "Oldtown Folks," by Mrs. H. B. Stowe, and read the chapter entitled: "How We Kept Thanksgiving At Oldtown." Here is a quotation:

"When the apples were all gathered, and the cider was all made, and the yellow pumpkins were rolled in from many a hill in billows of gold, and the corn was husked, and the labors of the season were done, and the warm late days of Indian Summer came in dreamy and calm and still, with just frost enough to crisp the ground of a morning—there came over the community a sort of genial repose of spirit. . . . There were signs of richness all around us—stoning of raisins, cutting of citron, slicing of candied orange peel.

"In the corner of the great kitchen, during all these days, the jolly old oven roared and crackled in great volcanic billows of flame—he brooded over successive generations of pies and cakes, which went in raw and came out cooked, till butteries and dressers and shelves and pantries were literally crowded with a jostling abundance."

All this plentitude of good things in those days followed close upon the Revolutionary war, when one might believe the amphitheatre of battle had had hardly time to repair the ravages.

What must be Thanksgiving today in New England after a half century of peace? Can it surpass to much extent the festival of the long ago? I think there is a greater value placed on food in our time. We don't hear of much giving of turkey to the poorer brother now, such as Mrs. Stowe tells about.

I dearly love Thanksgiving. Next to Christmas it is close to my heart. In my childhood there was a semi-New England atmosphere in our household, owing to my mother having lived for some years in "York State" and Vermont. We had pumpkin and mince pie, turkey, cranberries and sweet potatoes. At night huge fires and walnuts, hickory and hazel nuts.

But a picture in the darling "Boys and Girls Weekly" was the cause of a sudden and sincere regard for Thanksgiving Day—that sweet picture showing some of the joys of the occasion, has never faded from memory.

Many a happy Thanksgiving have I known—two come to mind now. One spent in Kansas while I was in my teens—I waded through snow to attend divine service. At the hotel where I was staying there were 12 kinds of vegetables on the dinner table, let alone the poultry and pastry, fruits and nuts.

Another Thanksgiving I passed at the home of my mother-in-law, widow of the beloved Captain Hugh Menaugh, of the Keokuk and Diamond Joe line. In her elegant old home—

stead, so rich in memories, we spent the day. We had a lovely repast and, as it was very dark and gloomy outside, with the great old trees swinging spectral branches across the windows, we had lights and music.

There was only my mother-in-law and her two daughters and myself. Everything was so simple, so quiet. That sweet day rises up with a fragrance of dried rose leaves and lavender although years ago—Mrs. M. H. Menaugh, St. Louis

GIVE NEW NEIGHBORS A HEARTY WELCOME.

To the Home Circle:—Many people will be seeking new locations, and I want to suggest to the readers of the Rural World that they take time to welcome any new neighbors who may locate in their community. I know from experience how we are apt to let our work prevent our calling on a new neighbor and showing them that we are glad to have them with us. The first few weeks in a new place are often weeks of loneliness and homesickness, and it costs nothing but a little effort to be sociable, and speak a word of cheer.

I know something about what it means to be in a new home, and to feel desperately homesick, and to long for old associates and surroundings. I have found also what it is to come to a new home and to be given such a royal welcome that I at once felt as if "I were among kin-folks" as one of my new neighbors expressed it.

We left the parsonage in Dade county the first week in October and came to Bois D'Arc, in Greene county, having rented a small farm about one-fourth of a mile from town. We had been here just a week when, one evening after supper, we heard a rapping on the front door, and upon opening the door we found the yard full of people, and as each one came in they deposited a parcel on the floor. About 50 people were in the party, and I never saw any people enjoy themselves as these did, because they had so completely surprised us. They all laughed and chattered, and jested us about the surprise, and then sang some old-time camp-meeting songs, closing with the doxology, when they all bid us "good-night," assuring us they were glad to have us locate in their town.

In taking stock of the donation we found they had brought flour, meal, sugar, coffee, meat, lard, baking powder, matches, breakfast foods, sweet potatoes, jelly, canned fruit, etc., and even corn chops for my chickens, and an envelope contained a silver dollar. After they were all gone, husband and I shed tears of gratitude that the Lord had led us to locate among a people possessed of such a spirit of hospitality. Practically every business man in the town is a member of or attends a church, so we can have the privilege of attending a live Sunday school, and a good prayer meeting, and you may be sure we enjoy these privileges to the utmost. Our new neighbors avail themselves of every opportunity to assist us in every way possible, and we feel that our lives are fallen in pleasant places.—Mrs. A. H. Bauer, Missouri.

NOTES FROM ARKANSAS.

To the Home Circle:—For a long time I have been thinking of writing a few items for the good old Rural World. I suppose a good many others just think as I have, that they will write and then neglect it. I hope the contributors will write more this winter. The Home Circle page is the first I look for and the letters on page 2 next. Of course, the whole paper is interesting and we could scarcely get along without it.

We raised pretty good crops this year regardless of the dry weather.

The alfalfa that we sowed did fine; it makes such nice hay and the stock all like it. We raised as fine Irish potatoes as I ever saw and plenty of most everything else for the table. There was more fruit than we thought there would be, and plenty of mast to fatten the hogs on. The hogs will do well this winter on the mast and that is an advantage in our country, especially when the corn crop is cut short by dry weather as it was this summer.

About all we hear of these days is, war and hard times, but it does not bother us very much here, as our cellar is full of canned fruit and preserves and apple butter and lots of other things, and the hogs are nearly fat enough to butcher. We are not thinking about starving to death in this land of plenty.

Say, you good writers, why don't you rally to the front and write more than you do? If I could write as well as some of you, I believe that I would write nearly every week. Where are the notes from Ohio Man? Is he sick? We all miss his notes very much.—Sarah Spears, Spring Farm, Arkansas.

THOROUGH COOKING WILL RENDER UNINSPECTED MEAT SAFE.

According to the specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture people even in states quarantined for the foot-and-mouth disease need have no fear of eating meat, provided they cook it thoroughly. The foot-and-mouth disease is not easily communicated to human beings through food, although milk from a diseased cow might transmit the disease to a human being. In the case of milk, however, pasteurization will render it entirely safe. Human beings who do get the disease commonly get it from direct contact with a sick animal. It is wisest, therefore, for people to keep away from all animals having the disease unless they are properly provided with rubber gloves, coats and boots, and these are thoroughly disinfected after each visit to the animals.

In the case of meat, as in the case of milk, it must be remembered that all herds which actually show the disease are quarantined, and neither milk nor meat from the sick animal can be sold. Those who are located near an infected region and wish to be absolutely certain of the safety of their

PURE RICH BLOOD PREVENTS DISEASE

Bad blood is responsible for more ailments than anything else. It causes catarrh, dyspepsia, rheumatism, weak, tired, languid feelings and worse troubles.

Hood's Sarsaparilla has been wonderfully successful in purifying and enriching the blood, removing serofula and other humors, and building up the whole system. Take it—give it to all the family so as to avoid illness. Get it today.

JOLLYING CARDS.
Give you "A standin'" with the girls. 10¢ pack. Wallace, 692 N. 4th Street, Esterville, Iowa.

LOCKET AND RING FREE
Gold plated Locket, 22-inch Chain, Set with 8 beautiful brilliants. Very handsome. Free for selling only 25 large set and religious pictures at 10¢ each. Gold filled Ring, set with 8 brilliants, given for promptness. We trust you with pictures until sold, and give an extra gift for promptness. Send name today. People's Supply Co., Dept. GW 716 Lucas Ave., St. Louis.

meat should cook it thoroughly.

The disease when contracted by adults is not at all a serious illness. It commonly takes the form of slight fever sores in the mouth and a slight eruption on the fingers. In the case of small or sickly children, it may take a more serious form, especially if complicated by other illnesses.

All wooden buckets and washtubs, when not in use, should have about two or three handfuls of straw in them each time they are emptied. Let the flame rush out, and it will remove every trace of grease or damp from the iron, and render the dust-bin as healthy as a new one, and quite free from any unpleasant smell.

HARTMANS Special Farm Credit Plan



Price \$3.50

HARTMAN'S 60th Anniversary Rocker Bargain

No. 1G712. A comfortable, large

and roomy rocker, in American

quarter-cut pine, oak finish,

Upholstered in "Imperial" leather.

Strongly built, strong runners, cur-

ved legs, and solid rockers.

Seat has full spring construction

and rounded edges.

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MARKET REPORT FOR THE WEEK

CATTLE—Beef steer supply was very small—hardly enough to give the market a test. Quality, too, was very common, nothing strictly prime being offered, bulk of the run being of medium and common grades and a couple of loads of good to choice kinds. In general, it was a strong, active market and there was an early clearance, very few beefes being in sellers' hands at noon. It was the first time since the market reopened that sellers held the advantage. If shippers will heed the advice to ship moderately and give the market a chance to react they will be much better off in the long run.

In general the trade in heifers was a big 15c higher and active. Cows were in the same position as heifers. Supply was hardly of sufficient volume to meet the needs of the buyers and consequently competition was close. All grades from canners up to best grades moved actively in a 15c higher market.

Again all of the run was from southeastern territory, nothing from Texas or Oklahoma being on sale. Steers were scarce and limited to a couple of loads of Arkansas rangers and a few odds and ends which were included in the offering from southeastern territory. Canners, she stuff and yearlings made up the big end of the aggregate and sold 15c higher.

It is stated that the shipment of live stock from the stock yards will be effected today or tomorrow.

HOGS—City butchers and packers from across the river were operating, which gave the market a much more substantial tone to it than it has had at any time since the quarantine was put on.

A load of hogs at \$7.80 represented the top of the market, while the bulk

of the supply went at \$7.40@7.70. The top is just 15c higher than the top in Chicago and also higher than any of the up-river markets. City butchers purchased liberally of the supply and packers from that side of the river also took a fair number of hogs.

Hogs with quality and weighing 180 pounds and over found sale at \$7.70 and better, while the plain and mixed grades, such as only packers will purchase, went at \$7.25@7.60 and some of the poorest kinds around \$7 or but little better. Rough packers went largely at \$6.75@7.10. The trade for the plainer kinds was draggy and yet the hogs were well cleaned up in good shape before the close.

Pigs and lights were poor sellers, as only packers would make bids. Not until shippers get back into the market will pigs and lights find ready sale; however, this is expected to take place at most any time. Best lights went at \$7.15@7.50, best pigs found sale at \$6.60@7.00 and others \$6@6.50.

SHEEP—The top for lambs was \$9, the same as on Monday, while a lot of right good kinds sold at \$8.75.

The market was inclined to be rather slow on lambs and yet the entire offerings were well cleaned up before the day was over. Buyers did not ask that the lambs be sorted very deep, but they strongly insisted on purchasing them in most cases on a lower basis. It took strictly good to choice lambs to sell above \$8.75 and a right good grade went at \$8.50@8.75, while the plain grades and culs went at \$7@8.

Mutton sheep are still selling largely at the same old prices they have been bringing for the past week or so—that is, \$5.50; however, there were a few plain grades at \$5.25. Choppers and canners sold the same as for the past week—that is, the choppers went at \$4.25@4.75 and canners \$3@4. Bucks sold at \$4.50@4.75.

HORSES—A short auction was held and only a small volume of horses sold. The eastern trade was poor. Only a few buyers were on hand from this section and they were not aggressive. A few good weighty chunks and drafters sold, but aside from these there was little doing. The trade from the South was poor.

The main feature of the trade is the selling of war animals and this trade tends to put life into what otherwise would be a mighty slow market. All classes of war animals are going this direction and shippers should strive to get these kinds on their shipments, as they are the only money-makers at present.

MULES—No buyers are on hand and only a few sales of miners are being made at present. Sellers here are advising shippers to keep off the market until conditions are more favorable.

QUARANTINE ON HAY AND STRAW MODIFIED.

The provisions of the federal quarantine declared on account of the foot-and-mouth disease have been somewhat modified in so far as they apply to shipments of hay and straw. The new regulations provide that hay and straw cut prior to August 1, 1914, and baled prior to October 1, 1914, may be shipped without disinfection from any of the quarantined areas, provided that it has been stored away from cattle, sheep or swine. Hitherto it was necessary that hay should not only have been cut before August 1st, but that it should also have been baled before that date.

REGULATIONS AT CHICAGO.

Cattle, sheep and hogs will be received for slaughter at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, only subject to the following federal regulations:

No animal may be shipped from quarantined areas.

Animals must be shipped in disinfected cars and loaded from disinfected pens.

The cars must be sealed and no stops made for food or water in infested areas.

All animals shipped to Chicago must be slaughtered within 36 hours. No animals will be allowed to leave there.

State regulations governing interstate shipments were:

All shipments of animals must be accompanied by an affidavit certifying that the animals are not infected nor from quarantined districts.

The federal regulations apply to disinfected cars and loading chutes.

QUARANTINE AGAINST CANADIAN STOCK LIFTED.

The quarantine against cattle shipments from Canada to the United States imposed because of the foot and mouth disease was lifted on November 20 by the Department of Agriculture.

The quarantine against Canadian cattle was not placed because of infection in the Dominion, but to prevent the return of the infected cattle cars to the United States. The raising of the Canadian quarantine was said by officials to be an added evidence that the epidemic is being brought under control.

LIVE STOCK SHIPMENTS.

Readjustment of railroad rates and regulations governing the shipment of blooded live stock was asked of the Interstate Commerce Commission on November 19 by horse and cattle breeders who are members of the national associations. The plea was made in Chicago at a hearing before P. E. Kelly, special examiner for the commission on the contention that present transportation rates on live stock were uniformly too high and that the animals were not properly cared for in transit. Nearly every railroad in the country was named in the petition of the stock breeders.

Wayne Dinsmore, secretary of the National Society of Record Association—the first witness—complained against the 10 per cent increase in rates charged as insurance. Statistics proved, he said, that the risk of loss in shipment was less than 1 in 500. In objecting to the demand for an attendant with less than car lots, shippers said that while the roads carried the attendant free, they charged for his return fare.

BEET TOP POISONING.

Every fall many sheep and cattle are lost due to a misunderstanding of the method of feeding beet tops. Too often cattle and sheep are required to make practically their whole ration of tops, and may die as a result.

There seems to be three explanations. The first is that the tops get moldy in the piles, thus setting up severe digestive disturbances; another is all tops contain oxalic acid to some extent and this may be poisonous when taken in too large quantities.

The third is that the crown of the beet may contain a substance probably sugar which is injurious more especially to sheep. In many cases where a number of animals have been lost, the removal to new feed has been sufficient to effect a cure of the remaining animals. Beet tops are of some value when used as an auxiliary to the ration, but as an entire ration they become dangerous.—Dr. I. E. Newsom, Colorado Agricultural College.

CLEAN UP ABOUT THE FARM.

This is the season that every farmer should make an effort to clean up about the premises. All machinery should be cleaned, oiled, and placed under shelter. Exposure to the elements is far more injurious to farm implements than well-directed use. Therefore, the farmer who takes good care of his implements will have them for use much longer than his neighbor who allows them to remain under the old apple tree all winter. Mow any weeds that may be standing around the homestead and driveways. The dead weeds and rubbish in the orchard should be raked up and burned, as such material affords a fine place for orchard pests to pass the winter.

MISSOURI STATE GRANGE.

Arrangements have been completed for the holding of the forty-third annual session of the Missouri State Grange, Dec. 1 to 4. The sessions will be held in the parlors of the Planters Hotel, St. Louis, beginning at eleven o'clock Tuesday.

Farmers' Classified Department

70,000 PAID CIRCULATION

RATE ONLY TWO CENTS A WORD

Colman's Rural World has a family of over 70,000 paid in advance subscribers every week. This means that at least 250,000 farm folks are readers of these columns. Figure the cost of sending each of these readers a personal letter each week and then compare that cost with the low rate at which you can reach them ALL through the Classified Columns below. Count up the words in your advertisement, including initials and numbers which count as words, and multiply by two and you will quickly appreciate how low the cost is to reach these 70,000 buyers every week. No advertisement less than 10 cents accepted—and no fakes under any circumstances. Cash must accompany all orders.

ADDRESS,

Colman's Rural World Advertising Department 718 Lucas Av., St. Louis, Mo.

FARM WANTED.

WANTED to hear of good farm or unimproved land for sale. Send description and price. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

FARMS AND LANDS.

MISSOURI LAND for sale, 3 to 5 dollars acre, 10 dollars down, 5 dollars month. Write for list. Box 592, Mt. Vernon, Ill.

DELAWARE FARMS, fruit, livestock, alfalfa. Best land near best markets. Address, State Board of Agriculture, Dover, Delaware.

FOR SALE—Deeded land, desert and home-stead entries, near R. R. station. \$10 per a. Wm. Tew, Sterling, Colo.

240 ACRES 6 1/2 miles out, well improved, all cultivatable 2nd bottom, \$45.00. Shaw Bros., El Dorado Springs, Mo.

CORN, WHEAT, ALFALFA and truck farm, Southeast Kansas and Northeast Oklahoma, \$35.00 to \$50.00 acre. Write for list. Beatty, Coffeyville, Kansas.

500 ACRES or 220 acres of good land in Northeastern Oklahoma, 2 miles of railroad town of 500 population, for sale or partly in trade—for city property, with good income. H. W. Oelrich, New Knoxville, Ohio.

LIVE STOCK.

BERKSHIRES—The large prolific kinds. Pigs, \$10 each. H. H. Shepard, Pacific, Mo.

BIG TYPE POLAND-CHINAS. Best breeding, prices low.—H. O. Linhart, Lohman, Mo.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE HOGS, best quality, reasonable prices. Frank Franklin & Sons, Vinita, Okla.

PURE-BRED registered Red Polled cattle, young stock for sale. Cedar Valley Farm, R. R. No. 2, Leslie, Mo.

BIG TYPE POLAND-CHINA serviceable male spring pigs. Prize winners. Price reasonable. G. O. Fritschie, Bogota, Ill.

GUERNSEY CALVES, 10 heifers, 2 bulls, beautifully marked, \$20.00 each crated for shipment anywhere. Write Edgworth Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

BIG TYPE POLAND-CHINA boars, \$10 to \$20; gilts bred to a son of A Wonder 143421. All extra good size and good feeders. Satisfaction guaranteed. E. B. Luttrell, Madison, Mo.

SEED AND NURSERY STOCK.

SWEET CLOVER—Order now. Mrs. J. T. Mardis, Falmouth, Ky.

NEWTON NURSERIES, Newton, Mississippi. Best varieties; low prices; catalogue free.

SUDAN GRASS SEED, guaranteed pure, 5¢ per pound, prepaid. Charlie Clemons, Anadarko, Okla.

MILLION Frost Proof Cabbage Plants—\$1 a 1,000; 5,000 and over, \$5. November and later delivery. Stephen Childs Sons, Marion, Alabama.

SWEET CLOVER SEED—Pure white and biennial yellow. Special prices for autumn shipment, sent on request. Bokhara Seed Co., Box D, Falmouth, Ky.

MUSIC.

INTRODUCTORY HOLIDAY OFFER—Music lovers, be delighted, get our latest song, The Crowley's Goat, 12c. Crowley & Cosby, Polytechnic, Texas.

POULTRY.

BLACK LANGSHANS, exclusively, cockerels, Rosie Tull, Walker, Mo.

BIG DARK VELVETY ROSECOMB Reds, bargains. Sunnyside Farm, Havensville, Kas.

FIFTY MAMMOTH TOULOUSE geese at \$7.50 per trio. Charles Stauder, Nokomis, Ill.

650 BARRED ROCKS, bred from Iowa King won champion sweepstakes at Iowa State Show, 1914. A. D. Murphy & Son, Essex, Iowa.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockrels for sale, pure white, range raised from good laying strain, \$1.00 each, 6 for \$5.00. A. H. Busse, Hubbell, Neb.

REDS—BUFF ORPINGTONS—Big boned, dark red, and big golden Buffs, from \$20.00 eggs. Sell cockerels cheap; egg laying strain. Ava Poultry Yards, Ava, Mo.

FANCY BARRED ROCKS for sale, E. B. Thompson Ringlet strain, single birds, trios or pens mated; fifteen years' experience breeding Barred Rocks. I guarantee satisfaction. J. H. Hart, Thomasville, Ill.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, (Young's strain) good, vigorous cockerels, \$2.00. Nice breeding and exhibition pens, \$10.00 to \$25.00. Correspondence solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. Leon Turner, Kingsville, Mo.

BEES AND HONEY.

FOR SALE—Extracted clover honey, quality A+. Price 9 cts. per lb. Jos. Hanken, Port Washington, Wis.

HONEY, fancy light amber, alfalfa, 2-60-lb. cans, \$10.50; amber, 2-60-lb. cans, \$10.00; single cans, 25 cents extra. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

BEST QUALITY new clover honey, 30-lb. can, \$3.45, two or more cans, \$3.30 each. Sample 10c. Price list free. M. V. Facey, Preston, Minn.

DOGS.

MALE BOSTON BULL PUPS, pedigree winners. Mrs. G. Brown, York, Pa.

AUTOMOBILE.

CYLINDER rebordered, including piston and rings, \$7.00 to \$11.00. Sterling Engine Co., 331 S Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.

HELP WANTED.

\$65.00 to \$150 MONTH paid men and women. Government life jobs. Common education sufficient. 2,000 appointments every month. Write immediately for free list of positions. Franklin Institute, Dept. N 147, Rochester, N. Y.

AGENTS.

WILL PAY reliable woman \$250.00 for distributing 2,000 free packages Perfumed Borax Washing Powder in your town. No money required. W. Ward & Co., 124 Institute Pl., Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

10x15 BEAUTIFUL landscape pictures, hand-painted on vanas from painter to customer; price 50c postpaid. Chas Graff, 114 Clinton St., Greenville, Pa.

BEAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS CALENDAR and blotter combined; with lithograph of children, cat, dog, or quotation; one dozen assorted \$1.00, 2 for 25c, sample 10c. (Coin preferred). F. E. Kettell, 15A Martin St., Medford, Mass.

SHEEP & SWINE FOR MOST MONEY

IMPORTANT BREEDS OF SHEEP AND THEIR CHARACTERISTICS.

In America the Merino is separated, according to degree of skin wrinkling or folding, into three distinct classes: A, B and C. Although skin wrinkling comprises the obvious means of division, fundamentally it is based upon the fineness of the wool fibre, since a direct correlation exists between the quality of wool and extent of skin wrinkling. The most heavily wrinkled are recognized as possessing the finest fleece. The American Merino, which is descended, without radical change, from the ultra fine-wooled Spanish, is wrinkled virtually over the entire body. The wool is very fine and has a large yolk or oil content, which

country. There is not a very great degree of difference between the Oxford and Hampshire in respect to size. The Oxford shears more wool of a somewhat coarser nature than the Hampshire and has a more compact body. Both are woolled upon the poll and legs and frequently over the face. The hair colour of the Oxford will vary from a black to an even gray; while the Hampshire in this regard is uniformly black or dark brown. The Suffolk to a great extent resembles the Hampshire. It is rather smaller, however, and possesses no wool on the head or legs. The Shropshire is exceptionally well covered upon the face and legs, the wool surrounding the eyes and descending even below the pasterns. The hair colour is a uniform brown. It is not so large as the Oxford or Hampshire. The mutton of the Southdown is held in high repute for its exquisite flavor. However, the yield is not as great as with the other larger breeds, nor does it shear so heavily. The face colour is an even gray or light brown. Wool covers the poll and legs but is seldom found on any part of the face. The "Downs" are claimed to be the hardest of the mutton breeds and capable of withstanding most severe winter

than that of the Lincoln. Owing to their diminutive size, they are not a profitable sheep to raise under mixed conditions, but, since it is claimed they will thrive under neglect better than other breeds, are best adapted to rocky and hilly regions where free range can be obtained.—T. Reg. Arkell, Live Stock Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada.

MOUNTAIN SHEEP AND GOATS.

The department of agriculture has undertaken the investigation of a serious disease which is affecting the Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep and the mountain goats, and is reported as existing on the Lemhi national forest in Idaho.

The forest officers think that it is the same disease that caused the mountain sheep to die in great numbers during 1882-3. The nature of the disease is not known, though it results fatally and sheep affected with it seem to have rough and mangy coats and are very much emaciated.

TO PREVENT HOG AILMENTS.

Right now is the time to begin feeding the hogs more carefully than when grass was abundant. Constipation begins to manifest itself more and more as green grass disappears and dry feed takes its place. In many instances the hogs do well so long as grass lasts, but when it is gone they begin to fail. Hogs should be fed to keep them free from constipation every day in the year. To do this loosening feeds must take the place of the grass. Sometimes this requires an outlay of money for feeds, but the hogs must be fed as their nature demands if they are to do well. The feeder should keep his eyes open and feed in such a manner as to maintain a normal state of health. The careful feeder sees at once when a single animal is "off feed." There are many losses in handling hogs which can be avoided with ease. Uncomfortable sleeping quarters and filthy runs should be made sanitary. The lousy, mangy hogs can be freed from these pests by the use of dips. Worms should be eradicated. The nests should be cleaned thoroughly. Hogs should not be fed so as to allow corn to lie from day to day. It is better to make them clean it all up at each feed and wish for a little more. That is the proper way to feed, even in the fattening pen.—James Wiltse, Kansas.

HOG CHOLERA GERMS IN SOIL.

Hog cholera germs may live in the soil for months. Lurking on farms where the disease has been present they may reappear at any time unless proper precautions are taken.

This is shown by the experience of a Wisconsin farmer who brought his case to the attention of the officials of the agricultural experiment station at Madison. Some time ago, after losing a number of valuable hogs from cholera, he changed the location of his swine barns and yards and later raised a fine bunch of healthy pigs.

Naturally he thought that the cholera jinx had left him, but recently it reappeared in his herd. The fact that he has not pastured his herd upon the

same ground which pastured cholera-sick hogs has not prevented the reappearance of this dread disease. Much of the entire premises may have been infected at that time.

The veterinarians recommended that all hogs, the temperature of which were not already above normal, be immediately given the proper serum treatment—the one remedy by which a herd can be saved from total extinction when cholera appears. They also urged the farmer to carefully clean up the barns and pens, burning the carcasses of all dead hogs and all litter which might be infested with the disease. Then, to prevent the recurrence of the malady which might be caused by lurking germs or introduced in the feed or by the purchase of stock, they advised him to maintain a cholera immune herd, thus doing away with the likelihood of future losses.

Keep the brood sow in good thrifty and healthy condition. Allow her plenty of exercise. Feed her green food in the winter. She is very fond of alfalfa hay and mangel beets with one feed per day of middlings and milk. Give her a dry comfortable straw bed, also plenty of fresh water, and she will winter in prime condition.

COMING EVENTS.

Nov. 24-29—Missouri State Poultry Show, St. Louis.

Dec. 2-4—Kansas Horticultural Society Convention, Topeka.

Dec. 7-12—Pacific International Live Stock Exposition, North Portland, Ore.

Dec. 10-12—American Farmers' Federation, Omaha, Neb.

Dec. 14-18—American Good Roads Congress, Chicago.

Dec. 15-17—Illinois Horticultural Society Convention, Champaign.

Jan. 11-15—Ohio Horticultural Society Convention, Columbus.

Jan. 18-23, '15—National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colo.

Feb. 1-6—Corn and Clover Convention—Midwinter Fair—North Dakota Live Stock Breeders' Association, Grand Forks, N. D.

Big Sleeping Doll FREE



This fine sleeping doll is nearly two feet tall, and is all the rage. She has slippers, complete underwear, stockings, etc. Dress is very prettily made, half length, and trimmed with lace; also has a little chateleine watch with fleur-de-lis pin. You can dress and undress this doll just like a real baby. Has curly hair, pearly teeth, rosy cheeks, beautiful eyes, and goes to sleep just as natural as life when you lay her down.

This doll free for selling only 20¢ our magnificent art and religious pictures at 10 cents each. We trust you with pictures until sold, and give an extra surprise gift for promptness. Send no money—just your name.

PEOPLE'S SUPPLY CO., Dept. R. W.
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DO YOUR OWN MENDING

WITH A SET OF THE "ALWAYS READY" COBBLER'S TOOLS.



This handy shoe repair outfit was made especially for home use. With the aid of these tools you can easily do any kind of shoe repairing at a great saving of time and expense. The outfit comes securely packed in a box and consists of the following: Iron stand for lasts; one each 9 in., 7½ in., 5¾ in. inch lasts; shoe hammer; shoe knife; peg awl; sewing awl; stabbing awl; one package of heel nails; one package of clinch nails; and full directions. A most complete and serviceable outfit which will always give satisfaction.

Our Offer: This Cobbler's Outfit may be had free, all mailing charges prepaid by sending one dollar to pay for a one year's new or renewal subscription to Colman's Rural World and a one year's subscription to Farm and Home, the great semi-monthly farm paper, and 25 cents to help pay packing and mailing charges—\$1.25 in all. Either new or renewal subscriptions will be accepted. Just write a letter and say, "I enclose \$1.25 for one year's subscription to Colman's Rural World, and one year to Farm and Home, and one complete Cobbler's Outfit to be sent postage prepaid."

Address subscriptions and remittances to
COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD,
St. Louis, Mo.

Cheviot Ram—One of the Medium-Wooled Breeds.

gives to it a high shrinkage. The skin folds of representative animals of class C are confined mostly to the neck and breast with a few slight ones, at times, upon the shoulders, thighs and tail head. The mutton conformation of sheep in this class is superior to that of animals in A and B. In this respect all of the Merino breeds resemble the type of dairy cattle. Emphasis is placed upon wool production, and, in consequence, mutton characters are neglected. They are more gregarious than mutton sheep, herd more easily and for these reasons are rather better adapted to range conditions. The rams are usually horned, and the ewes, hornless, although there are sub-classes of the Rambouillet and Delaine where both sexes are polled.

The "Downs."

The "Downs" are of British origin as, in fact, are all of the mutton breeds except the Tunis, which is a native of Africa. The Oxford and Hampshire are the largest; the Southdown, the smallest. The Southdown, with the exception of the Highland, is the smallest breed raised in this

weather. Both males and females are polled. In fact, the Dorset Horn and Black-faced Highland, of which both sexes bear horns, are the only prominent mutton breeds with these most unnecessary appendages.

Other Medium-Wooled Breeds.

Dorset Horns, owing to their ability to breed fairly assuredly at any time of the year have been developed largely into a general purpose sheep for the production of early, or what are commonly called "hot-house" lambs. For this purpose Tunis, having a similar qualification, are also raised. Consequently these breeds have become popular especially with farmers living near large cities, where there is a demand for this class of mutton. In size they are comparable with the Shropshire. The Dorset is covered with wool on the poll and legs, but the Tunis is usually bare, resembling in this respect the Suffolk.

The Cheviot is not a very large breed, and the quality of its wool is on the borderland between the medium and coarse-wooled types. It has been bred for years on the hills of Northern England and Scotland, and should, therefore, be pre-eminently suited to rough and hilly districts. Wool covering is similar to that of the Suffolk.

Coarse-Wooled Breeds.

The Lincoln is probably a little larger than the other coarse-wooled breeds. In fact, it is sometimes called the largest of the domestic classes of sheep. The wool is long and coarse and does not command so high a price as the medium. The mutton too is of a coarser texture. The Cotswold and Leicester are very similar in general character to the Lincoln. The Leicester, however, possesses no wool on the head and legs; while the Cotswold is heavily covered upon these parts and the Lincoln bears only a slight tuft on the poll. The production of these animals in America is confined mostly to Canada. Very few are raised in the United States.

Black-faced Highland sheep are most uncommon in this country. They are even smaller than the Southdown, and the wool is longer and coarser

CLASSIFICATION OF MOST IMPORTANT BREEDS.

Wool Breeders.

1. Fine-wooled (white-faced)—
(a) Spanish Merino, (b) American Merino, (c) Rambouillet and Delaine.

2. Medium-wooled (dark-faced)—Oxford Down, Hampshire, Suffolk, Shropshire and Southdown. Medium-wooled (white-faced)—Dorset Horn and Cheviot.

Mutton Breeds.

1. Medium-wooled (reddish-brown-faced)—Tunis.
2. Coarse-wooled (dark-faced)—Highland. Coarse-wooled (white-faced)—Lincoln, Cotswold (both white-faced and gray-faced), Leicester (English and Border) and Romney Marsh.

Poultry Raising FOR Fun & Profit

MISSOURI STATE POULTRY SHOW AND CONVENTION.

In full swing and successful in every way is the big poultry show being held this week in St. Louis. Entries in all departments are very large and the quality of the birds is away above the average. Lovers of high-class poultry can satisfy themselves to the full at this exhibition, for there are birds there that could win at any poultry show in the world. In the lecture room, a wealth of practical information is given every day by speakers of experience from all parts of this state and from outside. The addresses so far have been of a high order. In this and subsequent issues of the Rural World, most of the papers read at the convention will be published. Some of them follow:

The Mistakes We Make.

On this subject Mr. John S. Schmidt, of De Soto, Mo., said: "We are assembled here today to learn from each other's experiences and to profit by avoiding the mistakes others have made. 'Show me a man who never made a mistake and I will show you a man who never did anything.' Those who try to do something worth while in this world will also find that they will make mistakes, but that should not be discouraging. If we make them but once they are the best teachers, and if we learn to avoid them it will lead us on to success."

"I recall the time when I first started out in the poultry business. I began with good stock, and bred fowls with white plumage, and I had such a strong desire to raise show birds or winners in the fancy points that I forgot to take heed of the mistakes I was making. I bred for exceptionally white color and, in so doing, I lost all the vigor by selecting all breeders with dead white plumage, and these were too often birds of low vitality which fact I overlooked in my eagerness to reach the goal. The result was that I lost everything that I was seeking, both in show and in utility. This mistake taught me this lesson, that the first thing we must carefully consider is health and vigor; for, without these for our foundation, we will make a miserable failure both in utility as well as in the fancy line. It taught me to weed out all weaklings from chick to mature fowl, and not to tolerate any fowl that has ever shown any signs of weakness, even if it should be our most valuable bird or the one we admire the most. The greatest mistake we all make is in not culling as severely as we should or to allow too many imperfections to creep in, imperfections in vigor and in show points, hoping to be able to breed them out instead of weeding them out."

"Our watchword should be 'the survival of the fittest' in our breeding pens and to cull without mercy, so to speak. This will mean success. It will bring you the best returns for time and labor spent. Vigor will win for you in the show room, other things being equal, and vigor will pay you the best profits in the utility flock, and lack of vigor will lose out in the show room and lack of vigor in your flock will wipe out your profits. I do not want to make the mistake of impressing upon you that vigor is the only thing wanted, but that it is the foundation upon which we can safely build the most profitable business in the poultry line. Next in importance to vigor in the fancy line I would place shape and color, and in the utility line, egg record, shape and color of eggs, etc."

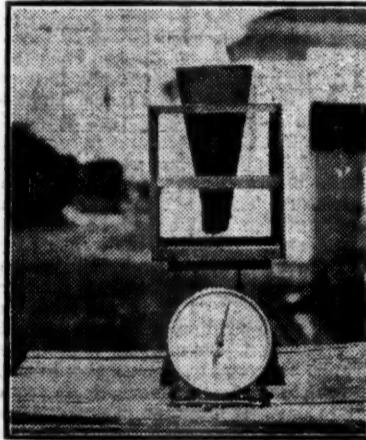
"Show and utility points can be combined in the same fowl by selecting as breeders only those show birds with high egg records," continued the speaker. "The standard of perfection should not conflict in any way with the requirements of utility, but should conform to it closely. I think that the

Standard Revising Committee making the new standard of perfection is seeing 'the hand writing on the wall' and will act accordingly.

"Too many persons make the vital mistake of rushing into the poultry business on a large scale and too often without any experience, whereas in nine cases out of ten the better plan is to begin moderately and proceed step by step, making the poultry pay its way, first on a small scale then on a larger scale.

"A great many of us make mistakes feeding. To feed right is quite an art, to vary the rations to suit the requirements of the fowls in the different seasons of the year, and the different periods of the fowls' lives. We do not as a rule study this subject as it should be to obtain the best results. Too many of us over-feed and get our flocks out of condition. It requires close observation and a keen eye to discover all the irregularities in the flock and to take prompt action to relieve them.

"A great majority of persons starting in the poultry business have read a great deal of the success achieved by successful poultrymen, and the great amounts that were cleared in this business, and expect to do likewise, perhaps not taking into consideration the time and money spent by these successful poultrymen in getting their plants on a paying basis. In other words, we forget the price we must pay for success in any line of business. In order to achieve success in any line of business it requires our



To weigh live chickens, arrange a paper cone in a small crate on your scales and poke the chicken in the cone head first. It won't flop around much before the weight is registered.

best efforts and a clear understanding of the subject in hand, not only in a theoretical way but in a practical way. To use the old slang phrase 'we must have good horse sense' in order to get along.

"We must have a good system of keeping a correct record of our expenditures and our receipts. Without this we cannot hope to make a success of the poultry business. We should never be ready to jump into anything new that would come up, but carefully analyze it and, if we think there is any merit in it, try it in a small way. Then if it should not prove the right thing, we have only a small loss; on the other hand, if we should put our whole business into the new method, it would spell ruin to us. Without theory we probably can make a success in the poultry business if we are thoroughly familiar with the practical side, but the reverse will always mean failure—that is, all theory and no practical knowledge.

We should ever bear in mind the old motto 'never be the first on which the new is tried or the last to lay the old aside.' If the methods we are using are bringing us good returns, we should be slow to exchange them for methods more promising, unless we have tried out the other methods and found them superior."

Mr. Schmidt concluded by saying that the best requisite for a poultryman is a thorough love for the business and for the fowls he is handling. "If we have this," he said, "we will try to improve conditions as we go along, and to overcome small disappointments as well as larger ones, and go on with a determination to make a success in the business. It is this 'stick-to-it' determination with a

good clear mind and close observation—knowing just what we are doing—that will finally bring the long sought for success."

Points and Possibilities.

"Poultry Points and Possibilities," was the subject of an address by J. W. Riley, of Wright City, Mo. He said: "I have had many years of experience in poultry raising, and during this time have discovered one point which has proved to be very beneficial to me. I have found this point to be the foundation of my success. Select a breed of poultry, and give it a fair trial. Years ago, when I became interested in poultry, I think I tried every breed I ever heard tell of, thinking I surely would eventually find the best breed. But I found they are all good if cultivated correctly. For example, we notice a field of fine growing corn. Our first impression is, how lucky the man is who owns it. But remember that it took time, labor and patience to produce, and think of the cultivating necessary to develop it to this stage. The same is necessary to develop a fine flock of poultry.

"I would advise any one to begin with a small flock of any one of the standard breeds, and should they not come up to your expectations the first year or so, do not become discouraged, but continue with the same breed, and I am positive you will eventually get good results.

"It took me from three to four years to become acquainted with the different points of one certain breed. I selected the White Wyandotte, which I consider a very handsome stock of birds, and continued with this one breed for the past six years. I started with a pen of these birds, and now breed hundreds every year. I have improved my flock each year by culling out all cocks and cokerels that did not come up to my satisfaction, and replaced them with more perfect stock.

"Our country poultry shows and county fairs have encouraged many people in raising and cultivating better stock of poultry. The standard of perfection calls for show purposes the short back birds in certain breeds, but for laying I prefer the long back bird in the White Wyandotte breed. I will give you my reason for this: I have found through experience in breeding fowls that the long back hen has more capacity for the ovary to perform its function. Where the capacity is large the gland develops proportionately. In my judgment, where the hen has a large ovary she will produce more eggs than the hen with a short back and small ovary."

FALL CULLING OF FLOCKS ADVISED BY POULTRYMAN.

Will it pay the poultryman to cull his flock closely this fall? James G. Halpin, secretary of the Wisconsin Poultry association, says it will and he is fully aware that there are good prospects that prices for eggs and poultry will be higher as the season advances.

He is even urging the poultrymen of the state to cull more closely than usual. He argues that with present feed prices farmers, and certainly other poultrymen, cannot afford to feed hens which show from their general makeup that they are likely to be poor producers. On many farms he has found that there are 200 chickens being kept with only housing room for 100. If these flocks were reduced to the 100 best layers their owners would have more eggs and much lower feed bills.

On a large proportion of our farms there are, according to Mr. Halpin, old hens which are no longer useful. Many of these have long toenails which show that they have not worked for months. The "crow-headed" thin breasted, weak "constitutioned" hens also should be discarded for they will never be good egg producers. Similarly the late-hatched chicks to be found in many flocks will not prove paying investments. It will pay well to dispose of these culled as quickly as possible and to give the feed to the layers and workers.

Both drafty and poorly ventilated hen houses and coops lay the foundation for trouble with roup during the winter.

Breeders

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Fine, large and well-barred, \$1.00 each if 5 or more are ordered. Also, Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Mrs. H. C. TAYLOR, Roanoke, Mo.

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AMBERSTON FARM, Edgemont Station, East St. Louis, Ill.

THE SEXES OF GUINEAS.

Editor, Rural World:—In reply to your request for methods of telling guineas apart, I will give my mother's method.

She would throw down a handful of grain. The hens would duck their heads and begin to eat. The cocks would raise their heads and give a quick call before touching the grain, and would continue "talking" even while eating. I have never known this to fail.—A. M. M., Vermont.

HOW BROTHERS SUCCEEDED.

(Continued from Page 3.)

The Morris boys have had opportunities to purchase land. Before deciding not to do so they gave the matter careful consideration. They decided that while land might go higher, and, therefore, cost them more in later years, the interest they would be obliged to pay would more than counter balance the profits from the rise of the land value. Before they purchase a farm they intend to have enough money to pay at least two-thirds of the purchase price. They figure that a man who lives on a farm that is very heavily mortgaged has his neck in a yoke. He can never get out of the tangle if reverses overtakes him. On the other hand the man who is renting a good farm knows what he makes is his providing—he has his tools, implements, etc., paid for.

These young men keep up with the times by reading the daily papers, farm magazines, etc. They are not highly educated as some understand the term; but they have an education which is more valuable to them than a college course would have been. They aim to be specialists in the farming line—no other calling looks as good to them. By reading the farm papers they get all the new ideas which the agricultural experts have worked out, the same as if they attended a college.

No business man in the city attends more strictly to his business than these boys do to theirs. They watch continually for new opportunities which will help them broaden out their farming and stock raising operations.

Hog raising helps these boys out wonderfully. They let the growing pigs get a great deal of their living during the summer months by running upon the alfalfa patches. They add some grain and slop to the alfalfa; but alfalfa forms the bulk of the ration. These young men have found that it does not pay to keep scrub stock of any kind in this day of high priced feed. They keep the best brood mares in the country; as a result, when they have a colt or young mule for sale they get a high price for it.

These boys keep the land in a good state of fertility. They rotate the grain crops. Wheat follows oats, corn follows wheat and oats follow corn. In this way the soil is not robbed of its richness. The cattle feeding operations also produce much good fertilizer to go back into the soil.

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MAKING
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IN THE ORCHARD AND THE GARDEN

MAKING AND MANAGING AN IN-DOOR WINDOW BOX.

The indoor window box, properly planned and tended, will afford much pleasure and satisfaction to the housewife who misses her out-of-door garden during the winter months. It is a mistaken notion that plants when kept in living rooms use up certain elements of the air in such quantities as to make it unhealthful for individuals using the room. It is much harder on plants to be in a room with people than for people to be in a room with growing plants. Plants, indeed, use air, but use such a small proportion that the effect of the plant in the room is negligible if the room is ventilated at all. This also holds good for cut flowers or plants in a sick room, although the odor of some flowers may be depressing to the patient, and bad for that reason.

A good depth for an indoor window box is about 12 inches. The bottom of the box should be covered with stones and broken pottery to give drainage and this should be covered by a layer of moss to prevent the soil above from working down through the stones. The drainage and moss should take up about three inches. The greater the body of soil above the moss the more uniform it may be kept as to moisture. The soil should come to within an inch and a half or two inches of the top of the box.

The indoor window box should be made to fit into the window. To get as much light as possible it should be level with the window. It may be fastened with brackets or placed on a table, or have legs made for it. There should be a drip pan beneath to keep water from soiling the floor. The box may rest directly above the drip pan on legs half an inch to an inch high or the box may be water tight with the exception of a hole at one end to let out the water.

The top of the soil should be allowed to become quite dry once in a while. The results of watering will teach the owner to regulate the supply. Boxes may need watering in sunny weather (especially toward spring) every day, or at least every other day; in cloudy mid-winter weather not more than once a week.

Foliage—not Flowers.

A large proportion of the plants in a window box should be of the same general character if the growth is to be successful. Plants of different character need different treatment. It is very difficult to raise flowering plants in a window box with the exception of begonias. Ordinary flowering plants are very exacting, and will not find enough light in the ordinary living room, even though placed near the window, although they may do well in a conservatory. The main object of an indoor window box is to furnish the fresh appearance of growing green leaves rather than to raise flowers indoors.

Begonias are one of the most attractive plants that may be used for an indoor box. Both flowering and nonflowering varieties will give satisfaction; in fact, the flowering variety is one of the few plants that will bloom indoors without special cultivation. The begonia is not very particular in its requirements and will flourish with ordinary care.

Small ferns obtained from a florist will flourish. These are particularly adapted to house culture, as they do not require direct sunlight. (Care of ferns will be described in greater detail in a subsequent article.)

Even more hardy than ferns is the foliage plant known as the aspidistra. This adaptable plant-growth will stand a measure of neglect, drought, and dust and still thrive. It does not require direct sunlight.

Geraniums may also be used as foliage plants, though they must not be expected to blossom in the window

box. They bloom best when potted. Kenilworth ivy may be planted along the edge. It will grow nicely from seed.

Smilax may be grown from the back of the box, and trained up above the window to give the effect of an attractive bower.

The inexperienced grower of plants indoors cannot expect to do well with roses. These plants are most exacting, and not only will they probably fail to flower, but also their foliage may be affected by mildew, blight, etc.

The ordinary individual who desires other varieties of growing flowers, may supplement his window box with flowering potted plants brought in from outside, including bulbs. These will probably keep their bloom for a brief period only. People who are fond of plants will, of course, obtain better results with blooming varieties after many trials. Some have dealt with very difficult problems, which they have solved successfully, but the present suggestions are meant for the novice as well as the more experienced grower.

BULBS MAY BE RAISED INDOORS FOR WINTER BLOOMING.

Tulips and other bulbous plants are most satisfactory for indoor culture during the winter. They should be used in separate pots rather than in window boxes. Holland bulbs, such as the narcissus, tulip, and hyacinth, are practically the only plants that will flower satisfactorily in the house with ordinary care.

The essentials for growing bulbs indoors are that they shall become thoroughly rooted before the tops are permitted to grow. This is done by planting the bulbs in soil either in pots or what florists know as "pans," which are shallow porcelain pots, or in boxes. These bulbs are then put in a cool place in the dark, for a period of two to six or eight weeks, or even longer if desired. They should be left there until the roots are well started. In the case of bulbs planted in pots, the pots may be inverted and gently tapped, when the bulb and soil will come out in a mass. When the bulbs have been sufficiently long in the pots, the earth in the bottom of the pot will be completely covered with rootlets. The bulbs should then be brought into a slightly warmer place with some light for three or four days and then gradually brought into greater warmth and full light. During all the period of growth the ground should be kept moist without being water-soaked.

Narcissi take about five weeks to develop from the time they are brought into full light. Hyacinths take a longer time and tulips about the same time as hyacinths. The Roman hyacinths come in a little less time, while the paper-white narcissus only takes about four weeks. It is hard to hold the paper-white narcissus for late winter. The hyacinths and tulips are hard to bring into bloom before February. The various forms of the yellow narcissus can be brought into bloom from December until the time for outdoor blooms by starting the bulbs early in the fall and bringing them into the light at intervals of a week or ten days. For the earliest bloom it is desirable to get the bulbs started in October, and all of the bulbs should be planted before the middle of November.

Tulips require special care and attention. It is best to place the pots or pans in a box and cover the whole pot with at least two inches additional soil or ashes, and leave them there until the bud has pushed clear above the pot, otherwise the blooms will be strangled in attempting to get out of the bulbs.

Instead of placing in the cellar, these pots and boxes may be buried in the open ground, the pots being covered with four inches of soil. In localities where the ground customarily freezes hard, a heavy coating of manure should be added as soon as the first crust freezes over the bulbs. This layer of manure will prevent their freezing and will permit the bulbs to be removed to the house from time to time as needed.

The hyacinth, paper-white narcissus and especially the Chinese sacred lily are frequently grown in water.

Special glasses for these bulbs may be purchased in which they may be successfully grown, or they may be placed in any attractive dish and supported by pebbles. The water should be kept so that it touches the bottom of the bulb.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN NOTES.

Now is a good time to give the garden its final cleaning. A clean garden now means fewer insects next spring.

Ferns should be looked after closely now. They should not become too dry or too wet. The air of most living rooms is too dry for the best development of the fern.

Some of the small pompon chrysanthemums make excellent house

plants early in the fall. Cuttings may be taken in February or March and rooted and grown in a cool place until the spring, when they may be planted in the garden. Take up and put in pots or boxes about the last of August. Set the pots in a cool shady place a few days and they will recover quickly.

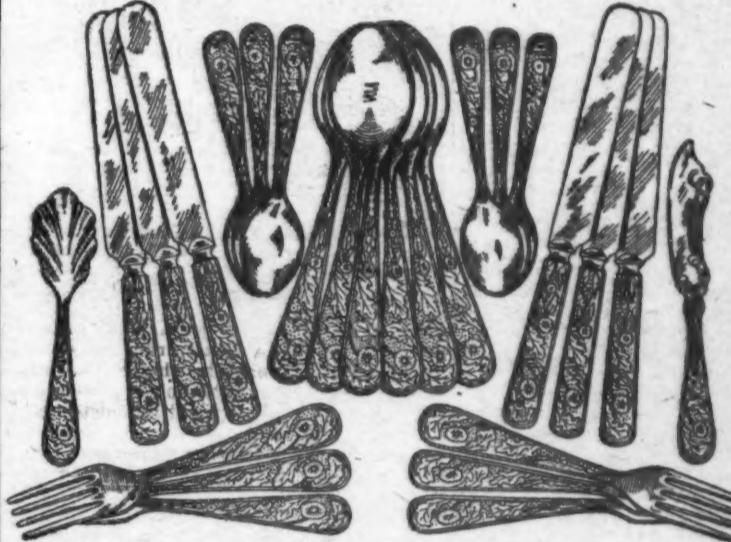


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The Truth About Rupture

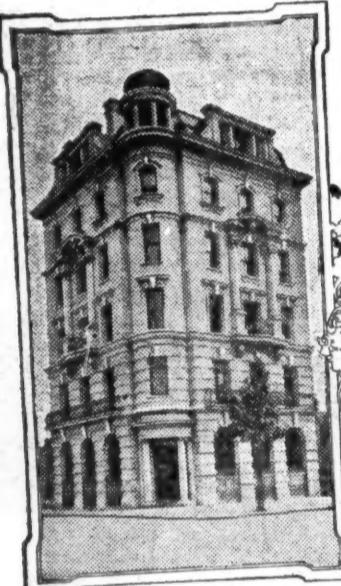
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